THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 15 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2320.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, on Monday next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Town Hall, Bombay, March 11th., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

એ લખેલાથી ખબર આપીએછેજે આ ઈનાંની તારીખ ૧૭ મી આવતા શોમવારને દીને બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૨ માં પીશા જશટીશ નાં શાકેબ લોક પુરા ઘરાંચા ટાક સાબાબદ તજવીજ કરાવયાસ કિ સ્યાંત ટવનહાલ આફીસાંત બસતીલ યાકરિતાં જ્યાંહી મુંબઈ શહરચા હ દોતલ્યા ઘરાચા ટાકસાબાબદ આર જમા દાલ્યા આહેત, ત્યાંસ હુકુમ ક રીતાહાં કીં ટાકસાચે પૈસે કમી ક રાવયા કરિતાં આપલાલે શાહ્યદી અ સતીલ તે ઘેઉન તેથે હાજીર વ્હાવેં.

મુંબઈ ટવનહાલ તારીખ ૧૧ વી માહે માર્ચ સન ૧૮૩૪.

જ્યાઃ નોટન,
પીસ જસટીસ કલાર્ક

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That the Reverend David Young, A. M. Junior Chaplain of Saint Thomas's Church at the presidency, has been substituted a Surrogate by and under the Reverend Thomas Carr, Commissary of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in and for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay, within the Jurisdiction and Diocese of Calcutta.

And that all persons in the above Archdeaconry requiring Dispensations or Licenses of Marriage under the Episcopal Seal, may on application to the above Surrogate, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Commissary,
H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Registrar.

Bombay, 12th March, 1834.

NOTICE.

THAT in conformity with a Requisition signed by twelve members of the Byculla Club, a special General Meeting of the members will be held at the Club House, on this day Saturday, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of considering two Propositions as restricting the framing of new Regulations to the half yearly general meeting.

Club House, 15th March, 1834.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Naval Cooperage, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, Sundry unserviceable victualling Stores, landed from His Majesty's Ships *Melville* and *Imogene*.

THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.
Naval Victualling Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

W. MAINWARING begs leave to announce to the European Community of Bombay and of Western India generally, that he has made arrangements for opening on the 17th instant, in Rampart Row, a Boarding and Day School for English and Classical Instruction,

He contemplates the formation of a Seminary that will afford a sound unexceptionable education, and qualify young Gentlemen for the Universities and the learned and liberal professions; thus removing a principal, and in many cases the sole cause of the existing practice of sending youth to England at a very tender age.

To parents in the middle walks of life, this institution will prove of the utmost importance and usefulness, and Mr. M. will spare no exertion in rendering it worthy of their warmest patronage, by placing within their reach the attainment of every wish that relates to the education of their sons,

Relying on the advantages of a Collegiate education, and on his experience as a Tutor in families and Schools in England, and as Head Master of the Native Education Society's Central School in Bombay, Mr. M. presumes to hope, that by persevering and exclusive attention to his School, judicious cultivation of the minds of his pupils, and solicitous care of their health, he will obtain, and continue to possess, the confidence and support of all Parents and Guardians on this side of the Peninsula, who are desirous of securing a solid and useful education for their Children and Wards.

The ordinary course of instruction will comprise Reading, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, the Mathematics, Geography, the use of Globes, History, &c. with the study of the best modern school Books in literature, and the various sciences.

Mr. M. will himself teach the Latin and Greek Classics, and will provide competent Instructors in the languages of this country, of Persia, and Arabia, in French, Music, Drawing, Dancing, &c., if desired.

Major Powell, Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, will be happy to answer enquiries as to the respectability of Mr. M's connexions, character, and education; and references can be given to other gentlemen of the highest ranks, as to his general qualifications.

TERMS.

Boarders (the ordinary course of instruction included.)
Up to 9 years of age, Rupees 30 per mensem.
From 9 to 12 ..... „ 35
Above 12 ..... „ 40
Half Boarders..... „ 10 in addition to the charge for Tuition.

DAY SCHOLARS.
(For the Ordinary School Course.)
Below 12 years of age Rs. 10.
Above 12 do. do. do... 15.

EXTRAS.
Latin and Greek Rs. 5 each.
French, Drawing, &c. &c. the lowest rates at which masters may be procured.
* Medical Attendance, 1½ | Stationery 1 " "
Washing and mending apparel 1½ | Hair Cutting. " " 50

N. B. Each boarder should come provided with 2 doz. Suits of clothes, 1 doz. towels, a small Cot complete, a knife, fork, and Silver dessert and tea spoon.

* A Medical Gentleman's attendance is already secured to the school.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH de LIMA E SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to NICOLAS FERNANDEZ, the sole executor in the Will named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated 14th day of March, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS.

AVISO.

TENDO-se feito applicaçaò á Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombaim, para que a Excutoria do Testamento de JOZE DE LIMA, E SOUZA, habitante Portuguez, ja defunto, seja concedida ao Senhor NICOLAO FERNANDES, unico Executor no-meiado no ditto Testamento—Todas as pessoas interessadas saò por meio deste avizadas do mesmo, 14 de Março, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

NOTICE.—On Monday, the 17th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his House at Mazagon, the handsome modern Household Furniture, &c. of JOHN BAX, Esq, consisting of Glass, Queen's Ware and Porcelain, Calcutta made Mahogany and Toon Wood Tables and Chairs, 6 Light Lustres, Book Cases, Wall Shades with Gilt Brackets, Cheval Glass, set of Dining Tables for 22 persons, Sideboard, Mirzapoor Carpet, Bengal Mats, Plants, &c. &c.

A remarkably easy, and handsome Barouche built by Stewart and Co. of Calcutta, with Collinge Patent Axles—C. Springs.

A pair of strong, young and useful Carriage Horses.

A set of Harness.

An English built Buggy, high caste Arab Horse and Harness.

Catalogues, are published and the property open to public inspection, from 10 A. M., until 6 P. M. every day until the day of sale.

N. B.—F. B. and Co. will take this opportunity of disposing of (without reserve) a full toned Patent Grand Piano Forte by Stodart, having metal Tubes, Sounding Board, &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 15th March, 1834.

TOWN MADE SADDLERY.

ON Wednesday next, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by public auction, an Invoice of the best London made Saddlery from the well known House of Hugh McLACHLAN AND CO., consisting of best Shaftoe Hunting Saddles, Ladies ditto, Military ditto, best Military and Portsm. Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Saddle cloths, spare Heads and Reins, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Stall Collars, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH CLARET.

ON Wednesday next, the 19th inst. at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMONJEE and Co., will sell by Public auction, about 30 Dozens 2nd Growth English Claret from the House of Wilkinson and Crosswaite, imported per "*Severn.*" Muster bottles may be had on application to the auctions rooms of the advertizers, at 2 Rupees each.

Nesbit Lane, 15th March, 1834.

CHARTS AND PLANS.

A Collection of the above of a valuable description tending to illustrate the Navigation of the Eastern Seas and Straits, will be sold without reserve. They are in a damaged state but comprize some valuable surveys by McCLEVER DALRYMPLE and others; the sale will take place at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co's. Rooms, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

TO be had at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO'S.—price 3 Rs. "Facts and Observations, intended to convey the opinions of the Native Population of the Territory of Bengal, respecting the past and future," by H. Newnham, Esq., Bengal C. S.

ON Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co will sell by Public auction at their Rooms,

A Large collection of new and second hand Books particulars of which will appear in Catalogues, to be published on Monday next.

They will also sell about 250 gross of Quart and Pint Bottles, recently imported, samples of which may be inspected at their Rooms.

A few dozen second Growth Claret will also be sold.

Nesbit Lane, 15th March, 1834.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

BECK and Co. have just received for sale an extensive and varied collection of Natural Curiosities, comprising stuffed Birds of almost every kind peculiar to India—reptiles and animals—a few specimens, together with an assortment of Figured costumes of various Castes of Natives of Travancore,—the whole highly meriting the attention of Persons proceeding to Europe.

Forbes' Street, 12th March, 1834.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE, FOR THE USE OF H. M. 4TH (Q. O.) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders, (post paid) for the supply of TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE for the Regiment for a period of twelve months, commencing 1st day of April, 1834, and ending on 31st day of March, 1835, will be received by the Regimental, Quarter Master, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 18th day of the present month (March). Each Tender to specify the Rates at which the following Articles can be furnished, and to be accompanied by samples—carriage paid.

Black Tea	Per lb.
Green Tea	Per lb.
Brown Sugar (soft)	Per lb.
Coffee (raw).....	Per lb.

The above to be delivered at Kirkee, from time to time, in such quantities, as may be required, free of carriage, packing, and all other expenses, and to be at the risk of the Contractor until their arrival.

The amount of one months' consumption will be retained in hand as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

Average daily consumption—Tea 15 to 16lbs., Sugar 88 to 89lbs., and Coffee 7 to 8lbs.

Kirkee, 5th March, 1834.

FOR sale—Green's Patent Vapour Bath. The use of this Bath is strongly recommended in a variety of diseases, and its success in numerous cases is attested and described in a small work accompanying the apparatus, entitled "Observations on the utility of Fumigating, Vapour, and other Baths," by J. GREEN, M. K. C. S.

Machell's Patent Shower Bath.
do. do. Breast Pump.
Howard's Pluviometer.

Apply to SPRAGUE, FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	"	14 per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines for cash, vizt.:—

Sauterne, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 60 per case
ditto,....in 3 dozen ditto, at " 45 per ditto
Hock,....in 3 dozen ditto, at " 75 per ditto

Bordeaux Claret, at Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 per dozen, in different sized cases.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. Rankine's Sherry, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 12th March, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

HORMASJEE BYRAMJEE, has for sale at his Stables, a very fast trotting Arab Buggy Horse, 15 hands, and an Arab saddle Horse, for sale.

H. B. begs to state that Gentlemen desirous of selling their Horses and Vehicles he will do so for them on charging the usual fee. All orders will be attended to, if addressed to him at his house in Church Gate Street.

SUPERFINE GENTLEMEN'S BEAVER HATS OF VARIOUS COLOURS AND SHAPE, FROM SICKNELL AND MOORE.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER, and CO. have lately received an extensive assortment of the above per Ship *Lady Nugent*, from London direct, which they have exposed for sale, on moderate terms, at their shop in the House lately vacated by Messrs. SHOTTON and CO., Apollo street.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE. 1st QUALITY.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. their Stock of this very superior and richly flavoured Claret, imported direct from the Proprietors and for sale at the very reduced and moderate price of 20 Rs. per case of one dozen, at their Godown, in the House lately vacated by Messrs. Shotton and Co., Apollo street.

Messrs. H. A. and Co. have also a supply of the following Wines and Liquors, all of the very best quality, and most moderately priced:—

Pale Sherry from....Charles Bell.
Ditto... „....„.....Hoply and Lingham.
Ditto....„....„.....Cockburn and Co.
Brown ditto..„.....Hoply and Lingham.
Port Wine....„.....Chas. Bell.
Pale Ale.....„.....Hodgson and Co.

Superior Holland Geneva, Highland Whiskey, West India Rum Shrub, Old Cognac Brandy, Old Tom in Jars. } From Christopher and Co. Bottled in London.

Besides numerous articles some handsome Plated Ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 15th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 15th March, 1834.

TYABJEE AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform their customers that they have just received by the latest arrival from England, and which will be exposed for sale on Monday next, 17th inst., very fashionable worked Book Muslin Dresses,—Ditto Jaconath do.—Rich worked collars on muslin, and net Insertion work, Plain Gros-de-Naple Gingham of all colours,—Scotch Cambric Ladies Handkerchiefs,—French ditto—Broad Bobin Net—Fashionable Tuscan trimmed Bonnets,—Gros-de-Naple of all colours—Children's Toys—Genuine Eau de cologne,—Pump Leather,—and many other handsome articles.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has lately received from London a neat supply of new Millinery, consisting of the following articles, viz :—

Gauze and Lustring of superior texture and richly figured, Ribbon for Bonnetts and Caps of singular patterns, Gauze Scarfs of a new fashion, Gauze and Silk Neck Handkerchiefs, of various sorts, Ladies and Girl's Tuscan Straw Bonnetts, of the newest fashion and shape, thread and earling Lace, both narrow and broad of superior texture, new fashion coloured, plain figured and striped Melange and Kesoring for Ladies Morning Dresses, Square Silk Shawls of various colours, Lace Veils, both black and white, richly figured Ladies Lace Dresses and Collars, new fashion figured Silk for Waistcoats, and various other articles.

MEEYAJEE AMEDBHOY also begs leave to inform his Customers in general, that he has lately received a few Cambay Carpets of different sizes, for Sale, on Commission, on very moderate terms.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

A CARD.

MUCCOND RUNSORDJEE, Mistry Carpenter, begs to acquaint the Public, that he has opened a work-shop opposite to BYRAMJEE'S Stables, in the Bhendy Bazar, where he makes, repairs, and paints Vehicles of all description, on moderate terms.

M. R. also engages to make Dennetts, etc. of any plan his customers may favor him with, on moderate terms.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TAMOOLJEE CURSETJEE, Mahimwalla, having agreed to Mortgage his House, situate in Hornby or Rampart row, within the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed under No. 18 unto CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker, any person or persons having any claims or demands whatsoever by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. JAMES PATCH, Attorney for the Mortgagee within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 14th March, 1834,

જાહેર ખબર

વીધેઆકુ તેમુલજી ગુરયમાંની ખરશેદજી માફીમવાલાએ પોતાનુ બાપીકુ ઘર એક ચીરવી આપેછે તે શ્રી ફોટમં ફોટફોટનાં નાંબાદ શેઠ ની ચેલીમોછે તે ઉપર આશરા મેનટ ઉપરનો નંબર ૧૮ મોછે એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોફોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશા અથવા બીજા ફાંજ રીતનો દાવો અથવા આંગણુ પોચતુ હોયેતો આજથી દીન ૧૪ મુદતમો મીશાતર પાચ ગીરવી લેનારનો હકનો વકીલને જાહેર કરે—મુદત પછી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ કરશે નહી—તા. ૧૪ મી માચ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

NOTICE is hereby given,—That PARVUTIBOYE, widow of PANDOORUNG MANCOJEE, has contracted with CASSIBOYE, widow of the late JANARDON POOTLAJEE, to purchase her Dwelling House and the adjoining two Ranges of Chawls, with ground, situated in Pofulwaddy; if any person or persons have therefore any claims upon the said premises in any way, he, she, or they, are to make the same known to the said purchaser in Withulwaddy; thro' an Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 14th March, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No. 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, ... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Policies, ... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set, ... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, ... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, ... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, ... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act, ... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAW KAPOORCHUND LUCKMICHUND, has contracted to purchase from CALLIAN PREMJEE BHOYHEE, of Bombay, a Dwelling House with its ground, situated in new Town or Duncan Road, in the neighbourhood of MAHOMED SAYED VULLUD MAHOMED HUSSAN ROGAY, which was previously mortgaged to the said purchaser in the year 1830, if any person or persons have any claims, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to Mr. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 13th March, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શાફા ફકુરચંદ લખમીચંદે ધેર એક જમીન શાઠે શ્રી મુમબજાવાલો ફલીઆંન પરે મજી લોજ પાશેથી વેચાનુ લેવાનુ શાકુ શ્રી ધુંછે—તે શ્રી ભાફારફોટ દનફન રોડ ઉપર મફમદ શજાએદ વલદ મફમદ ફશંન રોગે ની પડોશમોછે તે ધેર એ ખરીદદારને ૧૮૩૦ ઇશાવીનાં શાલમો ગીરવી આપેલુછે—એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અથવા લોફોનો ફરએક રીતનો દાવો પોચતો હોયેતો તેનાં આને આંણ ફરેજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ મીમુદતમો મીશાતર લારફીનશ ધારાનાં વફી લને જાહેર કરે—મુદત પફી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ કરશે નફી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી માચ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

A CARD.

RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE, late Coachman to Mr. ROMER, begs to inform the Public, that he engages to break Horses in for draught and saddle, on moderate terms.

☞ Apply to MACCOND RUNSORDJEE, opposite BYRAMJEE'S Stables.

TO be Sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

TO BE LET—For an office only, the upper part of the House formerly occupied by Messers. SHOTTON and CO. For particulars, apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESEER, and CO. on the ground floor of the said House.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

TO be let—A large and commodious airy Bungalow, with out-houses and stabling for 12 Horses, adjoining the Byculla Club. To be entered on immediately. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE.

Bombay, 11th March, 1834.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 4th March, 1834.

TO be let—A commodious Bungalow with Stable and Cookrooms belonging to BHIMJEE DHUNJEE, situated on Tar-Deo Road, opposite to Major Manson's House, lately occupied by G. Noton, Esq. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGEER NESSERWANJEE AND CO. at their Shop in Town, opposite Government House.

Bombay, 14th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates. according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Surgeon, and will leave Bombay in this month. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE new First Class Coppered Ship, WILLIAM RODGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China with every dispatch. This fine ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

OPIUM FREIGHT.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, THOMAS HENRY JOHNSTON, Commander, will be dispatched for China on or before the 1st April. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., or to BOMANJEE and ARDESEER HORMASJEE.

Bombay, 13th March, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1834.

No 117.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Captain A. McDonald Elder of the Bombay European regiment, to act as deputy judge advocate general to the Poona division of the army, during the absence of captain Woodhouse, on sick certificate to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, for two months.

Ensign J. M. Browne, to act as Mahratta interpreter to the European regiment from the 19th ultimo.

Assistant surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, to assume medical charge of the irregular horse in Cutch, and of the detachments of cavalry and infantry stationed in Wagur and Parkur, until the arrival of assistant surgeon J. Bourchier, appointed by general order of the 8th ultimo, (No. 86.)

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1834.

No. 118.—The leave to Madras, granted to lieutenant J. R. Willoughby, of the 25th regiment native infantry, under date the 24th May, and extended on the 31st December 1833, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged until the 30th April next, on the same account.

No. 119.—Ensign C. D. Mylne, of the 6th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act as quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to that regiment, from the 27th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 6th March, 1834.

No. 120.—Colonel J. Kinnersley, commanding in Candeish, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th April next.

No. 121.—The following general order by the supreme government, relative to the true meaning of the general order by the same authority, dated 21st November 1823, republished in general order by that government of the 3rd July 1832, No. 263, is republished, and directed to be observed under this presidency.

Fort William, 1st February, 1834.

No. 40.—The government general order No. 184, dated the 21st of November 1823, having been in some instances understood to warrant deductions from the pay of European soldiers placed in confinement without trial, by order of their commanding officer, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to republish, for general information, the order in question, and to direct that no deduction be made, under the authority of government, from the pay of any soldier confined in virtue of any other authority than the sentence of a court martial, or the order of a competent court of civil or criminal judicature.

No 184.

General orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated 21st November, 1823.

G. O. G. G. 11th October, 1822. *G. O. G. G. 9th May* 1823. At the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief, and with reference to the orders noted in the margin, it is hereby directed, that the surplus pay and arrears of European soldiers or non-commissioned, which may accumulate during their confinement in jail for criminal offences, or by the sentence of military courts, in solitary confinement, in congee houses, &c. after providing for their subsistence and clothing, during confinement only, shall be appropriated towards the regimental school, or otherwise usefully expended for any public or regimental purpose, at the discretion of the commanding officer, the same being duly notified in regimental orders.

The order books to be corrected accordingly.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Mily. Depart.

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1834.

No 122.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Second lieutenant H. Giberne, to act as quarter master, and 2nd lieutenant C. R. Dent, as interpreter to the Golundauze battalion, during the period lieutenant Cleather may remain in charge of the battalion.

No. 123.—The leave granted to captain Jervis, inspecting engineer, Deccan, in general order No. 106, of the 28th ultimo, is to commence from the 15th instant.

No. 124.—The leave granted to major R. Gordon, inspecting engineer, Guzerat, in general order No. 103, of the 27th ultimo, is to commence from the 19th instant, instead of the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1834.

No. 125.—The following appointment is made:—

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. Rudd, to be interpreter in the Mahratta language.—Date of appointment 25th February, 1834.

No. 126.—Ensign M. R. Pilfold, of His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal regiment, is appointed Mahratta interpreter to that regiment. Date of appointment 18th February 1834.

Bombay Castle, 10th March, 1834.

No. 127.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the marine department under date the 8th instant, to direct that assistant surgeon F. Forbes be relieved from duties in the Indian navy and that assistant surgeon D. Thatcher be placed at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty, in that branch of the service.

ERRATUM.

In the 6th paragraph of the general order No. 111, of 1834 (page 100) for *former* road *latter*.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Bax, secretary to government, leave of absence from the 10th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, for the purpose of proceeding on private affairs to Candeish, his duties in the judicial department being performed by Mr. Chief Secretary Norris, and in the general and marine departments by Mr. Secretary Reid.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to extend the leave of absence granted assistant surgeon Ducat, civil surgeon at Poona, under date the 22nd of January last, to a further period of two months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1834.

The Right Honorable Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm captain Brucks in the situation of senior naval officer at Surat, from the date of captain Crawford's embarkation for Cosseir.

Bombay Castle, 10th March, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. P. Smith, a clerk in the Indian navy, an extension of his leave for a period of six months, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1834.

Mr. A. Elphinston, to be first assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GAS LIGHT.

(Communicated for the Courier.)

We have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public the ingenuity of a young Parsee Gentleman of this place, named Ardessheer Cursetjee. This young man has for some time been engaged in studying works on Steam machinery, and Gas, and has in the progress of his experiments set up a small Steam Engine in his Garden at Mazagaon, which serves to raise water from a well in his premises sufficient to supply a small fountain, thereby demonstrating to his Countrymen the great advantages which might be derived from the introduction of Steam as a means of irrigating garden land, and improving the agricultural resources of the country. He has also after several trials succeeded in establishing a Gasometer at the same place, and produces Gas sufficient to light up his House, in the most brilliant style. We understand that on the evening of monday last the Right Hon'ble the Governor honored Ardesheer with a visit with the view of witnessing the Gas illumination. About a quarter before seven the street was crowded to a very great degree with Natives, so as to render access to the premises difficult. At about 7 P. M. the Governor and suite arrived, and was first conducted by the the Proprietor to the Gasometer.* His Lordship then inspected the Steam Engine which is of half a horse power. and the whole of which, with the exception of the frame work, cylinder and beam, was manufactured in Bombay under the superintendence of Ardesheer. The party then proceeded up stairs where the rooms were brilliantly lighted up with six Lamps and four wall shades containing 28 jets of gas. On the outer gates were two lamps each containing six jets which produced a very fine effect and fully equalled lights of the same description in Europe. After inspecting the rooms the Governor expressed his gratification and honored the Proprietor with a "Khilaut" or honorary dress, in token of his high sense of his talents and industry. Ardesheer returned thanks for the honor done him. On His Lordship's way to his carriage, a signal being given, the lights were at once simultaneously extinguished by opening a valve, to the great wonder and astonishment of the natives and as speedily rekindled by closing it. His Lordship after having again expressed his satisfaction, took his departure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—A great heat is known to be produced by the ignition of oxygen and hydrogen gasses mixed in the proportions in which they constitute water, and as these gasses are easily produced in any quantity by a galvanic battery, perhaps some of your scientific readers can inform me of the reason (if there is one) why this method cannot be applied to the generation of steam. If it could be so applied the advantage to this country, especially, would be very great, as it would free us from the item of greatest expence in using steam, viz.—the high price of coals: independent of this, gass would be reproduced as fast as used so that the steamer, instead of being laden with coals, would go in balast. The only difficulty that occurs to me is the danger from the highly explosive properties of the mixture, but surely this could be obviated as it is used in England for sundry purposes.

M. D.

BOMBAY RACES, 1835.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 1835.

1ST. RACE.—The Newnham Stakes, Rupees 500, from the Fund and 2 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the day of running for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes. Weight 8st. 4lb. 2 miles; entrance Rupees 100. To close on the 1st October, 1834, on which day all horses to be named.

2D RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; weight 8st. 7lbs. Heats ½ mile. To close on the 1st October, 1834. 3 subscribers or no Race.

3D RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 1,000 each, half forfeit for all Arab Colts that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; weight for age. 2 miles. To be run on the 1st day of the Bombay meeting in January, 1835. Horses to be named before 1st January 1834, and to be bona fide colts at the time of naming and also untried at the time of naming. 5 Subscribers.

2ND. DAY, FRIDAY.

1ST. RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 each, for all Arab Horses that have never won; weight for age. Heats 1½ mile. To close on the 1st October, 1834. 3 Subscribers or no Race.

2ND. RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 5 G. M. each Subscriber for all Arab Horses; weight for inches 14hds. carrying 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1½ mile and a distance.

* This contains 64 Cubic feet of Gas, and is sufficient to light up the House, for two hours. About 12lbs of Coal are required to supply it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

3RD. RACE.—A Hack Plate of Rupees 200 from the Fund, and 3 G. M. each Subscriber for all Arab Horses. Heats 1½ mile; weight 11st. Gentlemen Riders. The winner to be sold for Rupees 500.

3D DAY, TUESDAY.

1ST. RACE.—The Bombay Subscription Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber for all Arab Horses; weight for age. Heats 2 miles.

2ND. RACE.—Cup given by the Members of the Bycullah Club, value £100, the surplus in specie, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 1st December, 1834; heats 1½ mile and a distance; weight 8st. 4lb. A winner once to carry 7lb. extra; more than once 9st. 3 Horses to start or no race.

3RD RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 5 G. M. each Subscriber for all Arab Horses; weight for age and inches. 14hds. and aged, carrying 9st. Heats 2 miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY.

1ST. RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of £50 from the Fund, and 10 G. M. each Subscriber for all Horses Arab Horses, 9st, English Horses, 9st. 12lb. 3 Miles

SECOND RACE.—A Plate for Beaten Maidens, that have never started before the 1st December 1834 Rupees 300 from the Fund, and 10. G. M. each Sub scriber. Heats 1½ mile; 8 stone.

THIRD RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelors Purse, for all Arab Horses Rupees 400, and 5 G. M. each Subscriber. Heats 2½ miles; weight 8st. 7lb.

5TH DAY, TUESDAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Bycullah stakes of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 10 G. M. each subscriber for all Arab Horses; weight 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1 mile. The winner of one Race to carry 5lb. extra, of more than one, 9st.

SECOND RACE.—A Cup value 200 Guineas, presented by W. Newnham, Esquire, on the following conditions. For all Arab Horses, entrance Rupees 300 each; 3 miles; to be handicapped by the stewards. The Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it at two successive meetings.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund and 4 G. M. each Subscriber for all Galloways, 3hds. 3in. and under, weight for inches. 14hds, carrying 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1½ mile.

6TH DAY, FRIDAY.

1ST RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions. Horses carrying 9st. 2 miles.

2D RACE.—The Malet Stakes of £50 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber for all Arab Horses; to be handicapped by the Stewards. 3 miles.

3D RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Horses of the Season who have saved their distance in any public Race. Rupees 300 from the Fund, 3 Gold Mohurs each subscriber. Heats 2 miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards.

4TH RACE.—Match for Rupees 500, 1½ mile.

Mr. Williams' Fitz-Eustace ... 8 7
Mr. Jersey's Scare Crow 7 13

Rupees 300 forfeit if declared before the first day of running.

5TH RACE.—A Pony Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber for all Ponies. Catch weights. Heats. half a mile.

CHARLES MANT,
Secretary B.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Corra Nelly	This day	Bordeaux ..	St Helena.
Duncan Gibb...	20th March...	London	
Columbia.....	25th ditto ...	Liverpool...	
Caledonia	25th ditto....	Ditto	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	134	133
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class;.....	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	108	111
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days:.....	106½	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 . 9
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each.....		11½

HIGH WATER TABLE.—15TH MARCH 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	2 18	2 35
Sunday.....	3 01	3 28
Monday.....	3 59	4 31
Tuesday.....	5 10	5 49
Wednesday.....	6 27	7 05
Thursday.....	7 37	8 08
Friday.....	8 34	9 0-

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Pilfold, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Lieut. Trevelyan, 2d Cavalry, from Deesa.
Lieut. and Adjutant Knipe, 17th Regt., from Poonah.
Lieut. C. Owen, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt., to Bhewndy.
Captain Stopford, H. M. 40th Regt., to Mahabuleshwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

On the 12th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Poonah, by the Reverend Edward Mainwaring, David Dempster Chadwick, Ensign in the 8th Regt. N. I. on this Establishment, to Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Stokoe, second daughter of Thomas Weltden Stokoe, Esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment; third son of the late William Stokoe, Esq., of West Acomb, near Hexham, Northumberland.

DEATH,

At Poona, on the 3rd instant, John Burnett, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 30 years.

The intelligence of this man's death has carried gloom to the heart of every one who knew him. The Government has lost a most valuable officer who had the very rare gift of being able to apply talent of the highest kind to the successful accomplishment of public duty. From a Wife and Children it has pleased God to snatch an affectionate Husband and kind Father. Society has lost an engaging companion and a warm friend.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

March, 13th. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieutenant J. G. Carless, in charge, from Mandavie, 8th March 1834.

DEPARTURES.

10th. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, W. Lowe, Esq., Commander, to Cossier.

Passengers.—Captain John Crawford, I. N. and Mr. Ottley, Traveller.

— 13th Brig Huron, James Hardy, Master, to Liverpool.

— 13th. Ship John Bannerman, John Watt, Master, to Cochin and Bengal.

Passengers.—Ten Natives and three Europeans—Convicts.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora,
DITTO SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS,——Columbia, William, Rodgers Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, Eliza Stewart, and Caledonia.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, and Santa Anna, and Bark Sam Francisco de Paula.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 15 MARCH, 1834.

Letters which were received here in the early part of the week from Bangalore, we regret to say, mention the serious indisposition of the Governor General. It appears however, from others subsequently received from the same place, that his Lordship is gradually recovering.

Late advices from the interior mention the death, at Kota, on the morning of the 26th ult. of the Raj Rana, Madhoo Sing, son of the late Zalim Sing.—Mudun Sing, the son of the deceased has succeeded to the administrative power in this curiously constituted little sovereiguty.—We learn also from the same source that Mr. Wilkinson, the Political agent at Kota, is to proceed immediately to Bhopal, as acting political agent at that Court.

The notices which have appeared from time to time in the Mofussil papers, regarding the delay in the dawk between this place and Delhi, we are glad to observe have led the Post Master General in Bengal to adopt measures for increasing its speed;—at least, we attribute what he has done in this respect to them, as the evil in question existed for years without attracting attention until it was complained of in the public prints. But be this as it may, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the dawk from this presidency, which used to require fifteen days to proceed to Delhi by Jeypoor, Nusserabad and Neemuch, was received there last month in consequence of new arrangements, in eleven days. This was the result of the first trial, and proves what may be effected with a little management, in the transmission of the dawks throughout the country; especially as no additional expense appears to have been incurred to secure the increase of speed; for it was attained, not by quickening the pace of the runners; but simply by preventing the stoppages which have hitherto taken place at different stations on the route.

By some extracts which have lately appeared in the journals at home, from West India papers, we observe that Sir Lionel Smith still maintains, with as much zeal as ever, the opinions he advanced before a committee of the House of Commons, on the question of raising the native population of our colonies to the enjoyment of civil appointments. In his new situation of Governor of Barbadoes, he has, indeed, gone a step further, and has declared to the coloured inhabitants of that island his conviction that they should be admitted to military as well as civil offices of rank and emolument. The following is a portion of his speech upon the occasion.

"You will have understood that I was not indifferent to your participating with your white fellow subjects in official employment, by the allusion I made on opening the session, without any intercourse with you, to your being excluded from holding commissions in the militia. You are, in my opinion, not only fully entitled and qualified to be raised also to confidential civil employment, but I consider it very desirable, at this moment, that you should be appointed magistrates in particular. The energies, rectitude, and integrity to be found among you, will ensure benefits to the public in the discharge of those duties; but much as I wish to see this wise and just measure adopted, I have not the power to do it, without the concurrence of his Majesty's Council. Should I fail in gaining their support for you, I will seek for these powers from home. With these sentiments, you may rely on my best support and assistance"

That this was not merely said to gain a little popularity is proved by the fact that one of Sir Lionel's deputies (the Governor of St. Kitts) has appointed two "gentlemen of colour" to be his aides de camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel—an act which, as it took place about the time Sir Lionel declared himself in favor of the principle upon which it was founded, bears strong marks of emanating from him; or at least, of being in accordance with the system he had determined to pursue in his Government.

We most heartily wish Sir Lionel Smith success in the changes he contemplates. If however there be any similarity between the state of things in Barbadoes and in this country—and we see no reason to believe that the negroes of the west are superior to the Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos of the east, either as regards morals or intellect—there can be no doubt he will meet with much greater difficulties than he apprehends in the course he is pursuing. Out here for instance we see constant convictions for bribery and corruption among the subordinate but well paid native officers of justice in the interior; while in this island it is a well known though melancholy fact that anything but purity of conduct, has been displayed upon one or two occasions, when they have been called upon to act disinterestedly, by certain parties upon whom important privileges have recently been conferred. What the effect therefore probably will be of taking individuals who, though they may have been free themselves, have been in the midst of a population that has long suffered from the worst species of degradation,—that arising from slavery—and placing them at once in situations of very considerable trust, may easily be imagined; especially as they will not possess the strong motive arising from a lucrative situation, to preserve them in their duty.

We are, however, by no means averse to the principle which Sir Lionel Smith has advocated. On the contrary we have no doubt that it is the only one which can preserve many of the colonies of England for any length of time in peace and quietness; nor do we mean positively to assert that the negroes in Barbadoes are unfitted to act as magistrates, and even as aides de camp, as Sir Lionel Smith would seem to wish; but when his sanguine expectations and very flattering report of the inhabitants here, are borne in mind, it is to be feared that he has been proceeding upon rather too favourable a view of the people he has just been appointed to govern, and that his plans of amelioration, will in consequence rather retard than advance the object he has in view.

CALCUTTA.

The Ceylon official Gazette contains a copy of a proposed regulation for the abolition of customs and revenue oaths, which is published for general information before it is brought before the Legislative Council.

The tide of popular opinion has set in strong against the wholesale swearing of our system: and the spirit of Bentham here again begins to prevail. It is not in vain that he has laboured to establish the applicability of the command "swear not at all" to these secular matters. It is very gratifying however, and extremely creditable to the present government of Ceylon, that such a remote colony should take the lead in such improvements.—*Ben. Hurk. Feb.* 26.

The *Ganges* Steamer is despatched to-day to the Arracan Coast with Mr. Secretary Macsween, who expects, we understand, to find a month's occupation in various enquiries, with a view to making a report upon our possessions in that quarter. Sir Charles D'Oyly, the Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, also proceeds in the *Ganges* for the benefit of his health.

We find there is no authority for the report of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson's death, although generally circulated in town on Saturday evening, and since mentioned as a fact in all the papers simultaneously. The news was said to have come by way of the Mauritius. We have not found it in our files of October papers.—*Calcutta Courier, February* 26.

FAMINE IN BUNDULCUND.—The *Sumachar Durpun* has published a long and detailed account of the causes which have produced a most grievous famine in the province of Bundulcund. These causes are stated to be the great scarcity of grain owing to the failure of the crops, and consequently the enhanced price of every article of consumption—the stoppage of the Company's factory at Culpee, and thereby the throwing out of employment thousands of labourers, who have no immediate resources for subsistence. It is stated, that the cultivators and ryots have had very indifferent crops for several years past, and that during the last rainy season, so little rain fell, that not only were the crops not brought to maturity, but hundreds of thousands of biggahs of land, which were ploughed, remained uncultivated. Notwithstanding this, the farmers are called upon by the Tasildars to pay their usual *kistbundee*, and their inability to do so, subjects them not only to great expence in the way of *dustucks*, but to much ill treatment.

The price of grain for the last four months has been from eleven to sixteen seers per rupee, which places that article beyond the reach of the poorer classes. While the crop of "wild byres" lasted, they were able to subsist upon them; but these having now failed, famine, with all its terrific attributes, prevails to a great extent, and is either driving thousands of the inhabitants from the province in search of food, or arresting their progress by a miserable death. The rage of hunger has been known to seize and prey on the most unnatural food, and parents have sold their children, even for a few annas, to obtain the means of adding a few days to their own miserable existence. Wherever any cultivation is to be seen on the road side, the starving passengers do not hesitate to take what they want. But when the standing crop is collected, and the hot winds set in, it is apprehended that the famine will become more extensive and mortality fearfully increase. The most frightful effects of the famine are seen at Culpee and its vicinity, as multitudes come from the adjacent country to that place in hopes of obtaining relief. Many after a long journey are completely exhausted, expire on the banks of the Jumna, and are thrown into that river; while others are a prey to vultures, dogs and jackals. When any one ventures abroad, he is surrounded by miserable objects, crying out that they have had no food for days and are perishing with hunger. Hundreds of such objects are seen daily coming to Culpee, and hundreds daily cross the Jumna to seek subsistence in the Dooab and the Oude territories.—*Philanthropist.—Cal. Courier, Feb.* 27.

DELHI.

JEYPORE.—Mysterious rumours have prevailed for some time respecting the illness of the Regent Ranee of Jeypore, but it seems now certain that she died on the 19th of February.

Her Highness, it is minutely reported, finding herself about to expire at two in the morning of that day, ordered with singular munificence, two elephants, two horses, two palanquins, a Rath, and two bullocks, to be given in charity. We are not informed why these dying bequests to the poor were made in live stock and carriages. Her remains were burned on the same afternoon at the place of cremation outside of the city, where the Rajah attended as, what we call, chief mourner. Unless her favourite, the Dewan Joota Ram, have secured a retreat to some other territory by the last act of his ministry, it is very proble that he has followed his devoted mistress to the other world.

The deceased lady, worse than a few, and better than a great many, is not a bad specimen of female royalty in Rajpootana. The age of miracles, as is well known, has not yet ceased among the children of the sun. The late Rajah Juggut Sing, who, if not in wisdom, rivalled Solomon in his attachment to the sex, was for the three last years of his life far more disinterested than the Jewish king in regard to his numerous wives, whose society the misfortunes of a dissipated youth had compelled him to forego. Nevertheless the most accomplished and beautiful of his sixteen or more Ranees brought forth a posthumous son, who now represents the house of Ambir. Joota Ram, when he first became conspicuous was a handsome young man, superior perhaps to any of the Thakoors (or Barons according to Sir J. Malcolm) in parts and information, while his capacity for business placed him above all competitors for the office of minister. But the nobility claimed it for their order, and combined against the clever Plebeian with an united zeal which they have never manifested in a good cause. They had no moral sensitiveness about their Princess having a Lord of the bed chamber, to use the courtly phrase of our contributors, and would have allowed her a favourite of fitting caste, but Joota Ram, neither Lord nor Surujban, was a banker inadmissible to the chamber or council of a Royal lady. Hence the uproar and conflict between the tender passion of the Regent who wished to place the man of her heart in power, and the love of sway and pillage with the pride of birth, which animated the chiefs of Jeypore against the Ranee and her minister. The British Government participated in their virtuous opposition to a profligate court: and even Sir David Ochterlony, seeing no prospect of peace to the principality under the obnoxious Shroff, banished him from the counsels and the arms of his sovereign. After one of the Thakoors had been allowed to prove his incapacity to do good and talent for plunder and embezzlement, we believe it was Sir Charles Metcalfe who restored the exile to his mistress, and she has maintained him in office ever since. The Regent, the Nobles, and minister had all one object in view, and that was to help themselves to whatever could be taken from the state. Patriotism or regard for the public welfare never entered into their contemplation. Joota Ram with more ability than their lordships, found good deeds more necessary to support him, and was on the whole a better minister than any of them would have been. Yet it is difficult to conceive any country in a worse condition than Jeypore at present. Most part of it is complete anarchy, kept from disturbing the neighbourhood by the dread of our army, while Shekowat sends out its banditti to waste the British provinces themselves. The Regent in short, if her death be no hoax, has left one of those governments to her successor, too perfect in itself according to the admirers of native rule, to admit of improvement by civilization and honest intentions.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 1

HOLKAR.—INDORE REVOLUTION.

In a former number we noticed the demise of Holkar and the revolution at Indore—we now learn, that upon the 18th ultimo, an Infant of the Tribe was adopted and installed by the style of Martund Rao—tho' a few weeks previously a posthumous Son had been born—illegitimate 'its true—but so was the deceased Holkar and his reputed Father too.—Upon the 3d of the present month, some 400 Bheels and ragamuffins attacked and carried the fort of Mahaisir and liberated Hurry Holkar, who had been a Prisoner therein for these last 15 years.—Hurry has proclaimed his accession to the Guddee, and he is now levying Troops—The Policy, at present, observed by our Government, views this as a *domestic* affair—and all aid has been refused the de jure et de facto head of the state.—It is easy, therefore, to perceive that Hurry Holkar will promptly fix himself at the head of the Government. His cause is popular with the Troops—and the voice of the country is entirely in his favour.—Hurry is the son of an *elder* Brother of the deceased Maharajah and the people think he had a better title to the Guddee than the Maharajah had. Some Battalions and Guns had been sent down Jham Ghat to attack and seize him—but they had not fired a shot—nor will they, in all probability, fire one.—The farce of a *sham fight* may be gone through—but they will ultimately join him—for all will be eager to secure their pardon with so energetic a person as Hurry Holkar.—They have but slight, if any, ties to bind them to the tottering fortunes of the Mahjee, who will probably be sent to occupy the quarters in which Hurry passed so many years.

For the information of our readers we have extracted the two principal articles of the Teaty with Mulhar Row Hulkar in January 1818.

TREATY WITH MULHAR HOLKAR.

ARTICLE I.—Peace being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, the Company's Government agree, that it will not permit any state, or any freebooter to be unpunished that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, the Maharajah agreeing on such occasion to lend his utmost assistance by the employment of his troops, or in any other manner as may be requisite; and the British Government will, at all times, extend the same protection to the territories of Mulhar Row Holkar as to its own.

X.—The British Government hereby declares that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependents, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

LAHORE.—A Petition from the News writer at Multaun was received, stating that Hedayet oollah Khan the servant of the Chiefs of Sindh, had, with some force, encamped about 12 coss from Shikarpore, for the purpose of opposing Shah Shoja ool Moolk: The Shah on hearing of this, sent Ruheem Shaw his agent, to give battle, and an engagement took place; in which 200 persons were killed on both sides; in the end Hidayet oolah Khan, unable to make a stand, fled from the field of battle. The Maharaj, on hearing rthese particulars, observed, that when he received a communication from the Kaundah of Mooltan, he would give credence to the statement.

The Maharaja mentioned to the Hakeems that, owing to the coldness of the weather, he felt acute pains in his legs: they prescribed some oil to be rubbed.

Koour Khurruk Sing presented himself and enquired after the health of the Maharaj: His Highness replied that he felt himself somewhat better.

Doctor Murray's *Cook* paid his respects to the Maharajah, who enquired after the Doctor's health, and requested the Cook to seperintend His Highness' culinary establishment.

Doctor Gerard brought with him two horses, and had an interview: after making enquiries after the health of the Doctor, His Highness informed him that he was affected with the complaint, called *Sungrehunee* (Diarrhœa) which occasioned great debility: Dr. Gerard prescribed cow's milk and Calpee sugar, with some other medicines, which would, he said, speedily conduce to His Highness's recovery.—

A letter was written to Sultan Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Peshour, directing him to dispatch without delay, the *Nuzzurana* horses; otherwise a large army would be sent against him.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES,---OCTOBER, 17.

A return has been printed to an order of the House of Commons (made towards the end of last session, on the motion of Sir H. Parnell), requiring an account of the net produce of the customs, the excise stamp duties and taxes, showing the rate of duty on each article, distinguished under the various heads of raw materials, British manufactures, articles of luxury, principal direct taxes, land tax, taxes on food, and taxes on capital. This return is important and useful, as an anatomical dissection of our system of revenue.

As the great proportion of our taxes belong to the heads of customs and excise, and are levied either on natural products and commodities already preparad for use, or on articles destined to become the materials for manufactures, for building, for ship building and other objects before they come into the possession of the consumer, it is of great consequence to ascertain the amount of each, it being admitted that the extent of the duty to be imposed on them respectively should be governed by different principles of policy. All duties on consumable articles, whether these articles are intended for immediate use or must undergo further processes before they contribute to our convenience, comfort or luxury, have a tendency to check consumption by raising prices, and in so far are injuries, by acting as a check on industry or diminishing its rewards. But it will be evident on the slightest reflection that the same amount of taxation on different kinds of commodities will not be productive of the same extent of restraint or mischief. By imposing an additional duty, for example on an article of luxury fit for use immediately on its importation, such as coffee, tea, tobacco, or foreign spirits, we must *(exteries paribus)* diminish the quantity consumed; and in that way, and to that extent, we reduce the export of our own domestic manufactures or commodities taken in exchange for the imported commodity; but we do not by this means interrupt the natural course of employment, or hazard the existence of any particular branch of industry. On the other hand let us impose a duty on cotton similar in amount to that on tobacco and French brandy, and we must instantly stop more than half the factories in the kingdom and throw nearly a million of people on their parishes.

This is, indeed, an extreme case; but the principle which it involves applies, in a modified degree, to taxation on all kinds of raw materials. It checks enterprise in the extended ramifications of particular manufacturers—it diverts labour from a profitable into an unprofitable channel, and thus interferes injuriously with the natural distribution of industry and capital. If French brandy which now, at the high duty of 22s. 6d. per gallon, brings into the Exchequer nearly 2,000,000l. were to be raised to 100s. the gallon, which would act as a prohibitory impost, and produce nothing but smuggling, the greatest sufferers would be the Treasury and the brandy drinkers; but an imposition of taxes to an equal amount on silk would throw out of employment near half a million of people.

If such be the difference of tendency or effect between duties imposed on articles to be employed as raw materials, and duties on articles of luxury or foreign manufacture fit for use, it is to be regretted that we still find so large a portion of our revenue derived from the former source. The net produce of taxes under this head, in the customs and excise, amount to 4525,064l, or about one tenth of our whole national income, without including the duties on glass and paper, which amount to 1,316,573l., and partake largely of the same mischievous character. On several of those duties a reduction took place last year, particularly on soap, and a reduction or modification of others, such as on timber, is promised, but they ought to be altogether abolished as soon as a substitute can be found.

The duties on articles of luxury ought to be examined and modified, but none of them are liable to the same strong objections as those levied on articles employed as the materials of our manufactures, the construction of our houses, or the building of our ships. The former amount to 14,059,155*l.* in the customs, and to 13,819,477*l.* in the excise, or to nearly 28,000,000*l.* under both heads. The articles which chiefly yield these immense returns to the Exchequer are fewer, and more limited in their application, than might at first occur even to a taxed nation like ourselves. They are principally imposed on our breakfasts and our beverage—on our tea, sugar, coffee, spirits, beer (or malt), and wine. The only other large item which does not come under this head is tobacco, which produces to the revenue 3,080,!98*l.* It would be needless to enter further into the analysis of tables which derive their only novelty or value from their classification.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter to his constituents. It is a somewhat prosy and tiresome production, containing a good deal of abuse of Lord Anglesea and Mr. Stanley, and a detail of the writer's Parliamentary conduct in relation to the East India and Slavery bills: he takes credit to himself for having introduced material improvements into both of them. Lord Wellesley's Administration, the Agitator professes to believe, will not be so injurious to Ireland as that of his predecessor:—

"I do entertain hopes of the present Irish Administration. There is one advantage wich it possesses over any recent Government of this kingdom—it is to be found in the unity of purpose of the Lord-Lieutenant and his Secretary. If they act ill, it will not be in opposition to each other but in concert. If they choose to do well, they will have double power to do good deeds. As yet there can be nothing to complain of; and although there is, indeed, little to applaud, there is still less to censure. The speeches of Lord Wellesley at the Corporation dinner were not models of absolute wisdom; but still less did they denote anything hostile to the people of Ireland. Let us, then, hope for better days; and above all things, let us recollect, that it is the duty of every one to assist the Government in every measure useful to Ireland, and to applaud the government as well as to support it in carrying into effect every such measure.

"Lord Wellesley does not seem to understand that there are no longer two parties in Ireland. The divisions which existed between the two denominations of the Irish, when Lord Wellesley was here last, no longer exist. There is no longer a Catholic party opposed to a Protestant party. The Catholics have got all they wanted as a particular body or persuation."

These passages have a conciliatory sound: but it was necessary – especially, it may be supposed, now while the Rent is collecting—to say something of the "Repeal."

"For my own part, I do not want the stimulus of recollecting that every single individual of my constituents would be immediately and personally benefited by "the Repeal." It suffices for me to recollect the passing of the Coercion Bill, to declare that no man can possibly love Ireland who *can* possibly forgive the haughty, t[illegible]olent, the atrocious passing of that bill. It was passed without one single particle of necessity, and without any palliation. It was the insolent presumption of Stanley adopted readily towards Ireland by Lords Grey and Brougham. I, for one, will never forgive that crime, until I see the Irish Parliament seated in College Green, and the recurrence of such an atrocity towards Ireland rendered for ever impossible. In the meantime, let us aid the Government in every useful measure; but let us not forget the constitutional agitation necessary to carry the Abolition of Tithes and the Repeal of the Union."

With this the letter concludes; and a production less calculated, upon the whole, to *agitate* his constituents, to whom it is addressed, certainly never came from the pen of Daniel O'Connell.—*Greenock Advertiser, Oct.* 24.

BRITISH PRISONS AND CONVICT SHIPS.

(From the Spectator.)

The publication of a statement in the *Times*, (see last *Advertiser*) by one of the survivors of the wreck of the Amphitrite, has directed public attention to the mode in which old and young offenders, the incurably vicious and the novices in guilt, are associated together in English convictships. The details are shocking, and should awaken the Legislature and the Executive authorities to the necessity of reform in this matter. If it be true that the proper end of human punishment is not the "retribution of so much pain for so much guilt," but the prevention of crimes, and the moral improvement of the criminals, what are we to think of a system which is perpetually consigning juvenile delinquents to the brutalizing companionship of old and irreclaimable felons, and in suring at a vast expense their future proficiency in crime? Yet such is the inevitable result of the mode in which the criminal laws in this country are executed. Mere children are committed to prisons, frequently for very trivial offences, to abide in the society of their hardened seniors till their day of trial arrives: they are convicted, and sentenced to transportation; and whatever remnants of shame and better feeling have survived their confinement in gaol, are sure to be obliterated before their arrival in Botany Bay.

On board the Amphitrite, there were one hundred and eight female prisoners: twelve of the women had children with them: the ages of the prisoners varied from twelve to fifty: their language and behaviour in general was outrageous, excessively disgusting, and the children were exposed to the sight and hearing of it night and day. All among the prisoners were not equally bad; some from the country, and especially three young women from Worcester, were well behaved, and kept as much as possible aloof from their more abandoned associates. It is perhaps happy for these poor creatures that death overtook them so early: they were possibly preserved by it from a life of infamy, to which the laws of their country appeared to have irrevocably doomed them.

It seems to be admitted on all sides, that there has been a fearful increase of juvenile delinquency in this country; and no one pretends to deny that it is owing in a great measure to the defective arrangement of our prisons; which, by a gross misapplication of the term, are called houses of correction. We have seen that no change for the better takes place, but rather for the worse, when the convict leaves the cell and the tread-mill for the vessel which is to carry him to New South Wales. When he gets there, indeed, his prospects would be a little bettered, if habits of thieving and debauchery—which the life he has recently led must have a strong tendency to confirm—have not become fixed beyond all hope or chance of removal.

We are much pleased with the tone of the following remarks in the *Globe*:—

"The usefullness of transportations might be, we are inclined to think, very much increased, if there was a legally recognised distinction in the kinds of transportation, and a marked and notorious difference in the treatment of persons subject to it. There might be correctional as well as penal colonies. There might be forced emigration or banishment as distinguished from transportation; and if applicable to no other class, it would be properly applicable to juvenile delinquents detected in petty offences, and without means of subsistence except those derived from crime. What should the State, considering itself the guardian of the destitute, aim at in the case of an orphan boy detected in some petty theft, but having no means of living but theft? Not to send him from tread-mill to tread-mill, inflicting one useless punishment for some twenty crimes, till magistrates are tired of punishing; but to accustom him to labour, with as little severity as could be—to break his associations with criminal, and to open to him ready means of making his labour profitable. This can be done in a colony, and nowhere else, without immense and expensive trouble."

But, granting that this can best be done in a colony, it is plain that important alterations must take place at home. There must be a classification of criminals in our prisons, and our convict-ships, or the work of reformation will be doubled, and be very slow of progress abroad.

It is the duty, the absolute, the first duty of Lord Melbourne, to look to this. We call upon his Lordship to state what measures he has taken, since he has been at the Home Office, to effect that reform in the administration of the law, in the state of our prisons, in the regulations on board our convict-ships, and in our penal colonies, which every thoughtful man in the land deems so necessary, and which has been pressed upon the Government by more active philanthropists, till they are well nigh wearied of the fruitless task. The Government journalist writer essays on the subjects, and occasionally an Under Secretary makes a sentimental speech about the great anxiety of Ministers in regard to the morals, or rather the immorality, of the lower classes, and the increase of crime. Sir John Campbell too, in his department, has really shown a disposition to bring about some amelioration of our criminal code. But we wish some one would point out to us what Lord Melbourne has done towards improving those schools of vice, the prisons of England. We do not recollect that in the pamphlet lately published by the Treasury people, in which every thing that bore the resemblance of good, or could by any possibility be so coloured as to look creditable to the Ministry, was forced into the service, any of the exploits of the noble Secretary for the Home Department, or of his brother, Mr. George Lamb, the Under Secretary, were recorded. Perhaps—unless his Lordship means to shield himself under the real simple innocence of having done nothing—he will favour the public, his paymasters if not his employers, with a supplement, after the fashion of the Duke of Richmond giving an account of his visits to the Police-office, his attendence at the Metropolitan and County Sessions, his examinations of the goods, his efforts to improve the Magistracy, and the administration of the law in general throughout the country. Lord Melbourne may have done much in this way, of which the world is ignorant; he may have had what Junius called "a happy mysteriousness in concealing his activity;" and therefore he really ought to have furnished the Treasury "fitters-in" with a few paragraphs of information for the public. As he has not thought proper to do this, we hope that he will be called upon next session to give a general report of his proceedings, in order that the House of Commons and the nation may ascertain whether their Home Secretary, to whom the internal government of the country is mainly confided, is aware of the nature and extent of those duties which he is expected to perform, and whether he has or has not most shamefully neglected them. The despatch of such a vessel as the Amphitrite, under such regulations or want of regulations, is one proof at least of a gross direliction of duty in some quarter of the Home department.—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct.* 12.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPENSITIES OF JOHN BULL.

(From the same.)

A correspondent of the *Windsor Herald* writes thus:

"Will you believe that I lately saw several well-dressed persons amusing themselves by pelting the bronze statue of George the Third, which has been recently erected in the Long Walk, and shouting with laughter as the statue rang with their violence? If such is to be the fate of splendid statues in exposed situations, we must no longer wonder at the want of encouragement, which we hear so much about in this department of art. These people were rebuked by an old Guardsman, who had learned better in the gardens of the Tuileries.

This is characteristic of John Bull. He cannot sit upon a bench in the Park without cutting his name on it, or scribbling nonsense or indecency He cannot walk through Kensington Gardens without the breaking off a bough; nor through a nursery ground without pulling a flower. If he crosses a private park, he cannot keep the footway, but will go and stare in at the house. If he walks into the country, he pelts and drives the cattle and poultry; a bird cannot fly out of a hedge, or squirrel run up a tree, but he must have a fling at it. His sports are all violent. Hunting, shooting, fishing, bull and badger-baiting, dog and cock-fighting, horse-racing and prize-fighting, are his favourite amusements.—The love of physical and animal enjoyment is shown in these national sports as well in the feasting at public and private dinners. This senseless and wanton outrage of pelting a statue was perpetrated by well-dressed persons. Brutality is by no means confined to the "lower orders." The chances are that a mechanic would have respected a work of ingenuity and art, because he is at least able to estimate the labour that went to produce it. These people saw a noble statue, and not being able to appreciate its beauty, they resented their ignorance by flinging stones at it. They had no other way of getting a sensation from the sight. It was a want of imagination. Had it been a statue of Alfred, of Milton, it would have shared the same fate. It is the old story of the pearls and the swine. They do not know how to enjoy the sight of any thing beautiful. They will not take the pains to understand, sufficiently to take an interest in, a work of art. The mass of the people have the excuse of want of sufficient leisure to acquire the art of enjoying relaxation and rational pleasures. The public at large, too, have so long been excluded from palaces and gardens, picture galleries, &c. that they have not yet learnt decent behaviour, except where they are checked by the fear and shame of being detected. Over-work and over-feeding has made them as gross in intellect as in body. In this respect, the much-abused *Penny Magazine* may do a good deal to enlighten the minds and improve the taste of the middle and working classes of the community. Had these persons read an account of the statue in the *Penny Magazine*, they would not have needed to pelt it by way of deriving gratification from it. —*Commercial Advertiser, Oct.* 12.

THE FALL OF A PIER.

(From the Examiner.)

We happen to know that for some tim[illegible] fall of the Brighton Pier in stormy we[illegible] been expected. It was, however, a fine [illegible] assign its fate to a flash of lightning, but [illegible] we have heard be true, the defeats of the st[illegible] (unscientifically built) and the force of the w[illegible] account for the calamity.

The *Brighton Gazette* has some very curious speculations on this subject:—

The most difficult part of our task is—what has caused the accident? If it were caused by the wind, why has not such an accident happened before? There must surely have been many gales in ten years equal to that of Tuesday evening. If then the wind was the cause, why did not the same cause operate sooner? To these questions we can make no reply. Scientific men will of course form their own opinion; but, with all deference, we may observe that we think the accident *was* owing to the wind solely.

When the *Brighton Gazetteer* so naively asks—"If it were caused by the wind, why had not such an accident happened before?" and so shrewdly remarks, "There must surely have been many gales in ten years equal to that of Tuesday;" and, "If then the wind was the cause, why did not the same cause operate sooner?" he overlooks the curious fact that the pier was older—that structures are not improved by time. If instead of asking his own understanding the question, why the Pier fell on Tuesday, when it might with equal reason and propriety have fallen in any gale that has blown during the last ten years—if, we say, instead of putting this puzzling question to his own brain, he had gone to the Pier head and asked it, "Why did you fall?" as the Irish ask their dead, "Why did you die?" the Pier would by proxy of any old woman have made answer and said:—

"I fell on Tuesday because I am the worse for wear, and the gale which could not blow me down ten years older than I was ten years ago. —I have been too long in a state of very painful suspense and much troubled with the wind, and the pegs of my abutment are loose in their sockets. If you, Mr. Editor, should live to a ricketty old age, you will fall with a blow which would not have knocked you down ten years before. But you newspaper folks cannot understand *falling*—you know nothing about it, for you are always rising. Time, which is bad for my piles and iron constitution, is always teeming for you. You thrive too on a press of matter, which is not my case, and you love agitation, and are hardly the worse for being blown upon and lying exposed, all which things are bad for the delicacy of my nature. If you were hanged like me you would not ask the foolish question, why you did not come to your end ten years ago, and you would learn that every thing has its season, justice as well as Brighton, and Piers among the number, whose time is gone by and who cannot longer be supported by the chains of a whole people. 'We've all been nodding, nid, nid, nodding' long enough, and now down we go."—*Commercial Advertiser, October* 24.

EARL GREY AND HIS FAMILY.

(From the Scotsman.)

The preferments recently granted to various members of Earl Grey's family have been the subject of much animadversion, and of some misstatement. The story of his brother being named Comptroller of the Household to the Marquis of Wellesley, with a salary of £2000 a year, is a piece of pure invention, which served so well to point a period, that the Tory scribes who gave it circulation doubtless cannot afford to contradict it. It is true, however, that his nephew has been appointed Clerk to the Treasury, and a living of £1200 a year has been given to his brother the Bishop of Hereford. As to the first the office is one of labour and being held at pleasure, and liable to be

lost on any change of ministry, it has nothing of the value of a life provision, and seems to us to present little ground for cavil. The preferment bestowed on the Bishop of Hereford is much more objectionable. The Globe tells us, and we have no doubt truly that the See of Hereford is very poor, yielding only £3000 a year; that the Bishop has twelve children, and without some addition of this kind would be a loser by his promotion, as the livings he resigned were nearly equal in value to his See, and did not entail the same expense upon him. Under the old system, we would consider this plea extremely reasonable. Pitt enabled his preceptor, Tomline, to die worth a quarter of a million; and there has perhaps not been a prime minister in office for the last fifty years who has done more for his private tutor than Earl Grey has yet done for his brother. It is but fair also to admit, that among the dignified English clergy, pluralities are not the *exeception* but the *rule* that nearly all the higher ecclesiastics, including the hierarchs, hold three, four, or six livings; that one Bishop, lately dead, held eleven besides his See. Nay, there are entire families quartered on the church each member of which is gorged with wealth heaped up by pluralities, as the reader may see exemplified in the Sparkes, the Prettymans, and the Suttons.* All this however, does not justify Earl Grey. The public voice has pronounced these pluralities a rank abuse, and calls loudly for their extirpation. With the fact of the Bishop having twelve children and being the Premier's brother, the country has nothing to do. We know him only as a churchman who voted against reform; and though his politics were different we cannot admit that this is the proper method of rewarding him. If the sinecure living (for such of course it is) cannot be immediately abolished, there are hundreds of poor clergymen whose honesty has hitherto prevented their promotion, on whom it would have been better bestowed. Besides, it is undeniable and we say it with sorrow, that the name of Earl Grey's connections have appeared too frequently in the muster roll of promotion. We believe he has not appointed one inefficient or unworthy man of office; and the country has possibly lost nothing by his "Nepotism," but this is enough. He is not to be tried by the same standard as his predecessors. The Reform Bill has introduced a better system and what might be practised before without reproach will now be attended with less of credit. Earl Grey's character is public property. He must not only avoid doing what is wrong, but he ought to shape his conduct so as to afford no reasonable ground for imputations on the purity and disinterestedness of his motives. A suspicion in the public mind, that he values office solely for its emoluments or its patronage, would destroy his usefulness as a Minister. In no station of life can a great and stainless reputation be built up without sacrifices; and all honest reformers would have been delighted to tell that Earl Grey, with much patronage at his disposal, chose rather to leave his brother in poverty, than lend his sanction to a bad system by treading in the steps of his predecessors.—*Glasgow Herald, October* 18.

RIOT AT SANDHURST.

The letter of a so-called eye-witness te a late riot of some of the boys at Sandhurst; who committed an outrage, first upon the passengers of a stage-coach, and afte wards upon several standers-by, at the inn in Bagshot. has been duly received. We are, God knows, far from being friends to violence, and anything but advocates for such indulgence towards youth as may turn to its own future injury, or to that of others; but when a person writes to us in such preposterous terms as this annonymous corespon lent has done, respecting an outbreak of sc hoolboy mischief and audacity—declaims with the pompous fury of a mob orator against "military ruffians," and asks whether "the sword ought hereafter to be intrusted to "men nurtured from their childhood in *principles "hostile to the political institutions of their country*?"—we cannot help laughing in his face. We have always heard it maintained by reflecting individuals, that the interests, both of the army and the state, required the institution of seminaries where youths who were destined to military life might receive some rudiments of a professional education; and all that we have read or heard of Sandhurst leads us to believe that it has furnished the British army with many of its most meritorious officers. That the boys are a bit better than other schoolboys it would be folly to imagine: equally so that they are an atom worse. Has our correspondent never "eye-witnessed" any offensive pranks in the Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, or Eton boys? Has he never heard of "town and gown" at Oxford or Cambridge? As for "military ruffians," they are as bad as they but no worse than civil ruffians," when, they have no arms about them; but the attempt of this writer who calls himself "An Eye-witness," is purely foolish. With all his talk about "oppressed fellow-countrymen"—about the school of Sandhurst being (what it never before was described to us) "hostile to the constitution"—about the outrages of the cadets proceeding from a twist in their "politics," and being directed "against the people as such!" with a heap of other extravagancies, he has neither the candour to entrust us with his name, nor will he suffer us to publish his letters. He therefore deserves as little favour as he does credit at our hands. If the cadets have in any manner misbehaved themselves let the offenders be adequatly punished: but, as in the case of the East India College at Haileybury, we object to the expulsion of a school boy for any act of mere wildness, because the ruin of his professional prospects is an excessive chastisement for almost any mischief of which a schoolboy can be guilty. Sandhurst, as now regulated, is no charge upon the military estimates: it supports itself by pupils. We suspect that if the public interests were maturely considered, such academies for military instruction would be extended and multiplied, so as to cover the whole demand of the British army for officers, rather than discountenanced or reduced. Nothing, however, that has here been said implies aught against the strictest and most vigilant *regulation* of the conduct of military pupils. In this instance some of the Sandhurst boys have, it is said, been held to bail: common justice therefore exacts from us complete silence on the particulars of the alleged transgression. What must be thought of the sobermindedness of this "eye witnesses," who asserts broadly that "the cadets consider themselves as a "privileged caste, whose loyalty consists in violating all "*law, divine and human* (!), in honour of the King?"—*Times, October* 25.

* See "Extraordinary Black Book," 2d edit. p. 25.

HIGH RENTS AND CORN-LAWS.

(From the Spectator.)

Having now received our own copy of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, with the entire Evidence, we have bestowed additional attention on the subject. We find, what did not appear by the extracts from it published in the Daily Papers, that some farmers, besides professional land agents and surveyors, appeared as witnesses before the Committee. Their evidence places in a strong light the two important and incontrovertible facts which the Committee slurred over in their Report,—first, that the rents throughout the kingdom generally, are, notwithstanding some recent reductions, a vast deal higher than industrious and intelligent tenants possessing the advantages of capital and experience can afford to pay; and secondly, that the protective system has utterly failed to bolster up the agricultural interest.

In reference to these points, we would direct attention to the valuable evidence of Mr. Thomas Oliver, a gentleman who rents land in the Lothians to the extent of 12,000 per annum. He says that the "capital of the farmers has been gradually wearing down," and that "were the banks to refuse credit to the farmers, matters might come to a crisis much sooner than he contemplates at present;" and again, "rents tanding as they are, the crisis must come with the ruin of the landlords, and if the bankers were to withdraw their assistance it would come the sooner." Mr. Oliver also states, what no one, we suppose, will deny, "that there are very considerable and heavy mortgages over the lands of Scotland;" and when he is asked, if that "would not make the reduction of rent a ruinous process," he says—"It would fall very heavily on the landlords, especially those who possess mortgaged estates: and I am not in the least surprised that they are unwilling to encounter it." Here we have the true condition of multitudes, not of Scotch merely, but of English and Irish landholders also, placed before us. "The rents standing as they are, the crisis must come with the ruin of the landlords;" and the reduction of these rents would be a ruinous process to them also.

It is not only in the expulsion and ruin of tenants that we find proof that the rent of land has been too high, but it appears that very generally throughout the country the land has been "scourged." The unlearned will find a full explanation of this term in the following extract from Mr. Oliver's evidence.

"I think land would not be easily thrown out of cultivation in Scotland, if rents were in proportion to the prices. . . . . But if rents are not reduced in proportion to the prices, tenants will be apt to overcrop the land, to enable them to discharge their engagements, until it will not even pay for a diminished quantity of labour, when it will be thrown out of cultivation in a deteriorated state; and if the farmer quit the farm, the landlord will then be obliged to let it at a rent much under the true value of the land."

Thus, we see, that the landlord has not only had the capital of the tenant, but the heart out of his own land in the shape of rent.

But it will be said that rents have been considerably reduced. The extent of the reduction, as far as Scotland is concerned (and it should be remembered that English farmers have not certainly experienced more lenient treatment, nor is their general condition better than that of their Northern brethren,) may be ascertained from the evidence of Mr. David Low, Professor of Agriculture in the Edinburgh University, and for many years a general land surveyor. He says that, "comparing the period of 1781 to 1794 with the period from 1804 to the end of the war (that is to say, when wheat was at the highest.) there was a rise of 150 per cent, and that the average reduction of rent, taking the whole period from 1820 to 1833, is about 24 per cent." He afterwards more fully explains this, by saying, "I find the rise of rent has been about 90 per cent.; that is each L.100 of the former rent is now L.19 , or 90 per cent. more."

This enormous advance of rent might be justified by the enormous advance in the price of wheat, which as we find from the tables published in the Report of the Committee, was 52s. per quarter in 1797, and rose, on an average of ten years from 1807 to 1817, to 88s. per quarter. Wheat is now again at 52s. per quarter; but the reduction in rent is only 24, instead of 40 per cent., and the other outgoings of the tenant have been constantly increasing. It should also be kept in view, that this reduction of 24 per cent. was not made until numbers had been ruined in the vain struggle to pay the old rents.

Mr. John Buckley, an extensive Leicestershire farmer and grazier, says "that a large proportion of the farmers have lost their capital;" that if wheat does not rise beyond 50s. per quarter, which according to his calculation will be about the price for the next five years, "all the farmers will be ruined who have no other resources;" and that the landlords must submit to a reduction of "50 per cent. on the old rents; and that poor soils will not pay for cultivation at all:" and again, he affirms, that an ordinary farmer, living on bread and cheese, and cultivating two or three hundred acres, would not be able to pay more than 15s. an acre for land which in 1815 brought 30s. an acre. If this be true, ruin is indeed treading fast on the heels of the unhappy mortgagers of Leicestershire.

In the fine county of Somerset the same story is told. Mr. John Weston Peters, a farmer and agent for Mr. Portman, says that the tenantry are one and two years in arrear; that the present rents cannot stand: that he has known landlords strike off arrears and reduce rents, and yet respectable and industrious tenants fall into arrear again. A great many tenants have failed during the last eight or ten years.

We are informed by Mr. Adam Murray, the well-known land-agent and agriculturist, that "the land throughout the kingdom is going back in cultivation; that the farmers on cold clay lands have been paying their rents for several years from hard cropping and capital; and the only case where they have done any good is on good turnip soils." In South Wales, he says, "he does not know what to do with the tenants; he cannot get more competent persons to take them up; the only thing that an agent can do, is to distrain and sell them up, and then he gets the farm upon his hands." In the course of his examination, Mr. Murray is asked the following question, which, with his answer to it, landed gentlemen throughout the country would do well to ponder:—

"Confining your answer to the general view of the subject, and not particularizing with regard to any estates with which you may be particularly conversant, do you say that the present distress of the farmers in England arises from the exorbitant rent demanded of them?"

Now observe the answer of this cautious Scot:—

"Considering the present prices of produce and the increased rates and taxes, it is my opinion that land is generally over-rented; rents are certainly too high, considering the present prices of produce; and if the rents were taken in produce instead of money, if it was fairly computed, I think that would be a relief to the farmer."

Assuredly, it is from no hostile feeling to the landed interest, or from any wish to hold up the aristocracy of the kingdom as cruel and exacting landlords, that we lay so much stress upon the injuries inflicted upon the farmers by the present high rents. Like Mr. Oliver, we do not wonder that, under existing circumstances, they should struggle hard against lowering their incomes. They are entangled in a mesh of difficulties, and ruin stares them in the face. Their unfortunate position compels them, as it were, to be unfeeling towards the tenantry whom their forefathers protected and cherished.

But, although in almost every page of the Evidence attached to their Report, the reduction of rents is declared in terms more or less positive, to be most essential, yet we find the Committee recommending any expedient for the relief of the distressed farmers rather than that. This we take to be a blinking of the real state of the question, which deserves exposure.

We find that the witnesses, almost with one voice, declare that the present Corn-laws have failed to produce the effects anticipated from them. It was fully expected by the agriculturists, that they would prevent wheat from falling below 60s. per quarter; yet it is now at 50s to 52s, and in some parts of England is as low as 45s. The Committee were also reminded by Mr. Oliver, that we have had three harvests yielding rather below than above average crops; and that should the next harvest be an abundant one, then it would be seen how important these darling enactments of the landed gentry would be to keep up the prices of grain.—*Greenock Advertiser, October* 21.

REVENUE on TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, FOREIGN WINES, and SPIRITS.

A parliamentary paper has just been printed, of which the following is an abstract:—

The net revenue of tobacco consumed in Great Britain in 1829 was 2,236, 366l on 14,76[illegible],468lbs; in 1830 2,309,287l on 15,17[illegible],719lbs; in 1831, 2,3 8,107l on 15,350,018lbs; in 1832 2,428,532l on 15,892,792lbs; of that consumed in Ireland in 1829, 613,341l on 4,125,297lbs; in 1830, 614,978l on 4,122, 82lbs; in 1831, 626,455l on 4,183, 823lbs; in 1832, 652,065l on 4,342,676lbs.

The net revenue of foreign wines consumed in Great Britain in 1829 was 1,292,421 on 5,421,743 gallons; in 18[illegible]0,1,351,6 7l on 5,676,771 gallons; in 1831, 1,356,208l on 5,454,883 gallons, in 1832, 1,377,030l on 5,199,203 gallons; of those consumed in Ireland in 1829, 181,144l on 795,909 gallons; in 1830, 172,561l on 757,674 gallons; in 1 31, 179,276l on 757,381 gallons; in 1832, 189,728l on 763,3 9 gallons.

The net revenue of foreigns spirits consumed in Great Britain, in 1829, was 2,926,148l, on 4,691,355 gallons (brandy, geneva, and rum, the last being as about 5 to 2 to the two others); in 1830, 3, 57,961l, on 4,916,927 gallons; in 1831, ,034,043l, on 4,868,328 gals; in 183[illegible], 3,365, 58l, on 5, 89,757 gallons.

The net revenue of tea consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1829, was 3,321,722l, on 29,495,199lbs in 1830, 3,387,097l, on 30, 46,935 lbs; in 1-31, 3,344, 919l, on 29,997, 55lbs; in 18 2, 3,509,839l, on 31,948,381lbs.

Of coffee, in 1829, 484,976l, on 18,9[illegible]6,373 lbs; in 1830, 558,544l, on 21,840,5 0 lbs; in 1831, 559,432l, on 21,747,813 lbs; in 1832, 57[illegible],265l, on 22,053,326 lbs.

Of Sugar, in 1829 4,452,794l, on 3,21,1535 cwt; in 1830, 4,354,103l, on 2,396,056 cwt; in 1831, 4,219,049l, on 3,421,597 cwt; in 1832, 3,986,519l, on 3,315,836 cwt.

The duty paid on Spirits made in Ireland and Scotland is as follows:—In Ireland in 1829, 1,304,655l 1s 8d. on 9,212,223 gallons; in 1830, 1,409,128l 3s 7d. on 9,004,539 gallons; in 1831, 1,451,58[illegible] 7s. on 8,710,672 gallons; in 1832, 1,442,845l 9s, on 8,657,756 gallons. In Scotland, in 1829, 818,172l 4s 2d. on 5,777,280 gallons; in 1830, 939,258l 6s, on 6,0 7,631 gallons: in 1831, 950,041l 4s 8d. on 5,700,689 gallons; and in 1832, 810,196l 8s 8d, on 4861,515 gallons.—*The Globe, October* 21.

DISTRESS.

(From the Wesminster Review.)

This word, "distress," is perhaps the greatest bugbear in our political system. It answers to all evil, and all folly, and all craftness; it is a word of many meanings, but taken only in one. It is the general watch word by which land-owners, farmers, labourers, merchants, manufacturers, artisans, shipowners, tradesmen, professional men, the idler, the swindler, the thief, are collected together. and make common cause. It is the war whoop in the contest with the fundholders. It is all things to all men, and like Janus, has more faces than one. There is no word in the English language which has so confused our modern legislators. Distress to the gambler, means that he has lost his all, with nobody to lend. Distress to the land-owner means having spent all his rents and more, with, no inclination to retrench. Distress to the tradesman, means having sold to some legislator, who, trusting to his privileges, breaks his promise of payment. Distress to the manufacturer, means being compelled to work at higher wages than the foreigner, and to pay more dearly for his corn, that the robber and owner may have the difference to squander. Distress to the lawyer, means those alterations of the law which benefit every body but himself. It may not be amiss to ask, who were the witnesses before the agricultural committee. What did the farmers say. It is one of the follies of the day, to compute men's income by the standard of some years gone past, when the prices of all things purchased have been reduced greatly. It is not perceived that the same causes which bring down the profits of one man, also bring down those of another, until all are reduced to the same level. Thus the landlords call it distress not to receive as many hundred pounds as they heretofore have received, though for every commodity they pay a price proportionate to the reduction of their rents. If they in their ignorance, neglected the rules of commercial prudence and took the income of the best years as the standard of the worst, and spent all and more besides, their fate is the very check which wisdom would put on their fully; and the only thing which the legislature can be called upon to do, is to remove all temptation from them in future, by getting rid of food-monopoly, and helping them to pass with their estates as fast as they can. All this the nation will see in a little while: and the conduct of the class in this Session, has hastened much the tendency to an early understanding of the matter.—*Commercial Advertizer, Oct.* 24.

NORTH AMERICA.

By the New-York packet ship Sheffield, Captain Hackstaff, files of papers have been received from that city of the 25th, and Montreal papers to the 20th September, but they do not contain much matter of interest. In the weekly abstract of the *Daily Advertizer* for the 18th September is a description of a steam-boat on a novel construction, invented by Mr. Burden, an ingenious mechanic of Troy (U. S.) for which we have not space. The boat is to be 300 feet in length, with an average breadth of about 40 feet; the power of the engines will only be 75 horses, and the speed which he calculates upon accomplishing not less than twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. Burden has made experiments on a large scale, which justify him in expectation of success with his "floating island," which is in an advanced state of progress. Should those expectations be realized, our present rail-road speed will cease to astonish. The rapids of some of the American rivers, which have hitherto presented serious obstacles to steam navigation, as they often run at the rate of ten miles an hour, will then yield to a power, which, after overcoming them, will still make its way at aspeed far exceeding any thing which has been done hitherto, with the strongest tides or currents operating in favour of the vessels. We cannot pretend to judge, from the details before us, if the plan will be successful or otherwise; but we have a conviction, arising out of something beyond conjecture, that the speed of steam boats may be very much increased.

The President is prompt in following up his determination to withdraw the Government deposits from the United States' Bank, as appears by the following extract from the *Washington Globe* of the 27th September:—

"We understand that the following banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the deposit of the money of the United States, in the places where they are respectively situated; the change to be made on the *first* of October next:—

Baltimore,	The Union Bank of Maryland.
Philadelphia,	The Girard Bank.
New York,	The Mechanic's Bank.
Ditto,	The Manhattan Company.
Ditto,	The Bank of America.
Boston,	The Commonwealth Bank.
Ditto,	The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another bank will be added in Philadelphia as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably also another in New York, and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure folly into effect in other places as speedily as practicable."

The obituary department of the new Orleans papers contains abundant evidence that the yellow fever still rages in that city. Among those who have fallen victims to it, regret to find the name of Leon de Neckere, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of New Orleans. The whole number of interments from September 1st to 4th both inclusive, is 119, of which sixty-six were in the Catholic, and fifty-three in the Protestant burying ground. The greatest number of interments was on the 3d.—There were ten burials in the Protestant ground on the 5th; those in the Catholic burying ground are not stated. The *New Orleans Bee*, of the 6th ult., mentions the flight of numerous flocks of pelicans over the city, and considers that circumstance an omen of a coming storm, which perhaps might have a salutary influence on the atmosphere.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

TIMES.—We alluded yesterday to a singular document which we had received by the last arrivals from New York, namely, a defence by President Jackson of his former conduct in refusing to pass the bill for renewing the charter of the United States' Bank, and his pretended reasons for withdrawing the government deposits from that institution, and transferring them to the States' Banks of the separate members of the union. The latter was the direct, immediate, and ostensible object of the paper, but the former occupies by far the greatest part of its discussion, explanations, and reasoning.

The question cannot fail to be curious and interesting to all those who, having an acquaintance with financial transactions, are desirous of attaining a competent knowledge of the working of republican institutions among our transatlantic brethren, while probably the general inattention to American affairs in this country may be pleaded as our apology for a brief recapitulation of the circumstances to which the President's paper refers.

A bank with a capital of 35,000,000 dollars had received the sanction of the Congress in 1816, and was endowed with an exclusive charter for 20 years. The United States government, or in other words the government of the American Union, was authorized to subscribe 7,00 ,000 dollars towards its capital, and to enjoy a proportionate share of its profits. Its necessity and utility had been maintained both by the American statesmen of that day, and by General Hamilton and other patriots of a prior period. The object of its establishment was to secure an equal rate of exchange between the different states of the Union, to facilitate pecuniary transactions among the trading part of the confederated community, to render more secure, economical, and rapid, the transmission of the public revenue from the most distant states of the Union to Washington, to check or control the operations of the local banks, to establish a more uniform system of currency, and to enable the government to effect its payments with greater frugality and expedition. To accomplish these purposes the parent institution established more or fewer branches in nearly every state of the Union, collected a store of the precious metals at its different counting-houses, and began to regulate the issues of paper by a regard to the state of the foreign exchanges.

Never did any banking institution commence at a more alarming period, or engage in a more hazardous

or arduous undertaking. An extraordinary number of bank failures had previously taken place in nearly every commercial state of the Union,—the exchange against the notes of the provincial banks, or, in other words, the debasement of the currency, amounted in most cases to 10, 20, or 25 per cent.,—financial and trading transactions were thus far rendered inconvenient and uncertain,—cash payments were little known, —paper obligations, for sums so low as a shilling or half a crown in value, were current,—the greatest confusion prevailed in the trading community, and the government found the utmost difficulty in establishing the means of an easy intercourse between the treasury at Washington and the Custom-house offices at the distant ports.

The chartered Bank of the United States, which was founded with the hope of mitigating or removing these evils, is alleged by its partisans to have effected wonders of financial order and economy. Whatever may be said on this head—whatever deduction we may be disposed to make from the periodical reports of the Directors, which have been published, and to one or two of which we have formerly called public attention, it must universally be admitted, that ever since the erection of the Federal Bank the general currency of the country has been improved, the local banks have been obliged to secure themselves against public distrust by a more adequate reserve of specie or bullion, the exchanges with Europe have become less unequal or fluctuating, and the government revenue has been collected and transmitted with more expedition and at less expense.

The profits resulting to its proprietors from this Federal Chartered Bank, though they never approached those of the corporation of Threadneedle-street, have always been considered adequate to the expectations of its founders; and to whatever amount they rose, the government at least enjoyed the lion's share of the benefit.

The charter of the company being granted only for 20 yea s, expires, we believe, in the beginning of 1836, and President Jackson, for plausible reasons no doubt, has decided that its exclusive privileges or facilities shall not be renewed. After a laborious inquiry into the expediency of renewing the ch rter, by committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, in the spring of 1832, and after the publication of several of the most able and enlightened reports which we have ever read on a similar question, the two houses of Congress passed a bill authorising the renewal of the charter The President having done all that lay in his power for preventing such a result,—having in his annual messages for two years previously denounced the establishment, and seeing that its influence would be used against him at his late election, determined boldly to subscribe his *veto* to the measure. He even went further in the long paper which expressed and justified the grounds of his negative, and insinuated a suspicion against the solvency of the obnoxious institution. The two parties—the President of the Union and the President of the Bank—still continuing hostile, he has now given orders to withdraw the government deposits intrusted to the federa institution or its branches, and to hand them over to the local banks. It is in justification of this latter measure that the long and argumentative paper to which we have alluded is drawn up.

It is a curious spectacle to see the chief magistrate of one of the most powerful commonwealths in the world committed with a body of capitalists, or a company of bankers, on a point of financial security and electioneering influence. It is still more curious to find the temporary ruler of "a roaring democracy," elected by the universal suffrages of the citizens putting his *veto* on a measure sanctioned by the two Houses of Congress, likewise chosen by the same democracy, and supposed to represent more faithfully or directly the national volition. But it is the most extraordinary thing of all to observe how, in that "best of all possible governments" (as the government of our republican transatlantic brethren is sometimes represented to be), measures of general policy are decided on private grounds and for personal objects, without any reference to general principles or national interests. Yet this is not our account of the matter, nor the picture of any maligunant libeller of American character or institutions, but that of General Jackson himself, who unveils the mysteries of popular elections, and teaches strangers to appreciate the value of democratic suffrages, guided by what he describes as "a hireling press."

"Having," says he, "taken these preliminary steps to obtain control over public opinion, the Bank came into Congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank was to put the President to the test, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and articles were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring the people to a favourable decision upon its pretensions. Those whom the Bank appears to have made its debtors for the special occasion were warned f the ruin which awaited them should the President be sustained, and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the President in opposition to the Bank."

He afterwards tells us that large sums of the Bank money went to bribe the press to advocate his overthrow at the last election.

"A new state of things," he says, "has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially owns, and by its money supports, *some of the leading presses of the country*, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual time and nominal security *have since turned out to be insolvent*; and to the oth rs apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted."

But without having room for any further observations on these collaterial points, we beg only, in conclusion, to state that President Jackson has not in the least relaxed in his opposition to the Bank charter since he announced about a year ago his *veto* on its renewal,—that as his period of office will exceed that of the existing corporation, the latter must necessarily be allowed to expire,—that its funds will therefore be divided in the course of the next two years among its proprietors, to the derangement, probably, of the monetary system of the Union,—and that it will not depend upon the General or his party if ever another federal banking establishment should succeed it.

"It is but a little more than two years and a half," says he, "to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, *and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress.*"—*The Globe, Oct.* 19.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

By the official reports of the capture of Bujeia it appears that six vessels of the squadron arrived in that road-stead in the night of the 28th ult., but from adverse winds were prevented from landing the troops before the inhabitants of the place were aware of their arrival, the consequence of which was, that on their nearing the coast five forts played warmly on them, and the forces, on landing, were welcomed with a brisk fusillade, which wounded several. The French troops, however, soon succeeded in taking three of the forts, but their troops were so dispersed, and the Kabailes came down from the mountains in such masses, that they were compelled to have recourse to the marines to form a rear guard. From 7 o'clock in the morning of the 29th to the evening of the 2d of October the battle was almost incessant, night even not allowing of any repose—for the moon was at its full, and shone so clearly that vigorous fighting continued through the whole night of the 29th, and the country, even to the water's edge, being so thickly planted with olive and other trees, that the Kabailes were every where concealed, and kept up a most harassing fire upon the French. On the 2d of October the French were in possession of all the forts and strong holds, and the engineers having erected a line of batteries, Bujeia may now be looked upon as a French port, being a great acquisition to the commercial community of that country, and affording to the navy the finest anchorage on the coast of Africa. The loss on both sides was considerable; the exact number was, however, not known, but the Kabailes are supposed to have lost about 3,000. The French had 110 wounded on board La Caravane, which had been formed into an hospital. On the evening of the first day the French had 20 killed and 50 wounded.

General Trezel, the commander-in-chief of the army, was slightly wounded in the thigh with a spent ball.—*Times, Oct.* 22.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 25.—The affairs of Turkey continue in temporary tranquility, patched up by the arrangements made by Russia, rather than by the effective diplomacy of any other Power. The late treaty made between the Porte and the Cabinet of St Petersburgh, and especially the supplementary article, of which I remitted a transcript in my last letter, has exposed the policy of Russia, and, as it is now stated, will prevent the departure of the British and French fleets from the Archipelago during the winter. The closure of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Turks themselves against all foreign ships of war, upon the simple requisition of the Czar, is sufficient, according to the judgment of some politicians here, to prove that it is the intention that Turkey should, at his convenience, tie up her hands and legs, in order to be immolated with ease; yet the selfishness of the acts of Russia, and her numberless intrigues, do that crafty Cabinet much more injury than all her diplomatic opponents. It was to serve her purposes that the Greeks first revolted against Mahmoun; it was Russian scheming that in a high degree roused the sympathy of the Germans, and other western nations, in favour of the descendants of Miltiades and Solon. Yet so opposed has the policy of Capo d'Istrias and other Russian agents been to freedom and civilization in Greece, that Russia and her plans are hated by that people as their worst enemy. It is so also in this country: Russia lords here, and her commands are executed without good will by the Turks, although the Sultan and his favourite, Achmet Pacha, whose speedy departure as ambassador to St. Petersburgh is again spoken of, may apparently lean to that quarter. The tricks so often practised on the Turks, by the very wording of the treaties, would have opened the eyes of any other people. One specimen will suffice here. On a former occasion, when, as usual, Turkey was ceding some provinces, the seemingly fair proposition was submitted by the Russian Plenipotentiaries—That such of the subjects of either contracting Powers as might hereafter choose to adhere to the government or adopt the nationality of the other, should be fully warranted so to do." The Turks accepted the terms, and soon found many of the Greeks place themselves under the sanction of the Russian Ambassador. Some such scheme seems expected relative to the Dardanelles. In order to obviate the impressions derived from its reputation, as not fulfilling honestly all the terms of its treaties, care has been taken to circulate here the defence of the conduct of Russia towards its other unfortu nate victim, Poland, as published in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 1st (13th) of last August. The Smyrna paper, the only regular journal now printed in the Turkish dominions,—for the *Ottoman Moniteur* does not appear in French, and in Turkish it is very irregular,—published last week a supplement, exclusively dedicated to the defence of Russia.

The late great fire has caused a scarcity of meal and flour in this city, in consequence of the number of horse-mills then burnt; the bread of the lower classes is therefore increased in price. Apprehensions are entertained that, from the careless improvidence of the Government, some scarcity may be created here before next harvest. These apprehensions are enhanced by the fact that no grain can be received from Odessa and its vicinity, in consequence of the laws of all the corn and produce by the great heats for 403 miles around Taganrog. So great is the want of provisions for the cattle, &c., in those districts, that hay has risen there from 5 rubles to 35 rubles per load; and oats and other sorts of grain were increased 500 per cent., so that the inhabitants petitioned the Emperor for leave to import corn duty free, which has been granted. The harvest in the diffrent parts of Turkey is represented as generally good.

While the departure from the Archipelago of the British and French fleets is positively asserted to have been postponed indefinitely, I must not omit to mention that the disarmament of the Russian fleet is also stated not to have been effected in the Black Sea: some vessels have, as have those of the Sultan here, gone into a place where they can be examined and refitted. Rumours are hourly afloat of the Turkish vessels being laid up in ordinary, and of Russian frigates coming into the Bosphorus, but they both require confirmation, particularly when it is positively known that Mehemet Ali has a much stronger fleet at sea than ever he had before, and that he, as well as Turkey, is busy in building new vessels. Russia is said to be eager to procure coals for the six steam-boats she now has in the Bosphorus.

Letters from Candia state that Mehemet Ali had resolved, upon the receipt of some important intelligence from Alexandria, suddenly to take his departure from that island, where he had been highly feted. He effected his departure on the 1st instant and proceeded directly to Egypt, without going, as was expected, to visit Rhodes. There is a rumour in circulation of the intervention of the British and French Governments to prevent the formation of an Egyptian arsenal in Candia, and also of the probable cession of that island to the Greek Government. This is supposed by some to be the object of the diplomatic negociations now stated to be in progress, while others imagine them to relate to the extension of the frontiers of Greece. The Porte is preparing a diamond box, as a present for King Otho.

The Hind cutter, which latterly kept company in the Bosphorus with the Actæon British frigate, is to sail within a few hours for the Dardanelles, having on board commissioners appointed by Turkey as well as the three Powers, who are to proceed in a French frigate from that point to Samos, in order to make terms between the people of that island and the Turkish Government. The interference of the Governments of France and Great Britain, in the reduction of a people who are able to maintain their natural rights against oppression, is regarded with much invidiousness. Rumour speakes of some Turkish diplomatist being about to visit Paris and London.

The troubles in Cyprus are considered as appeased, but nothing is known of the satisfaction obtained by Austria for the murder of her consular agent there.

Ibrahim Pacha continues in Syria, where he is occupied in making the most effective arrangements as well for raising men as money. He is said to have the intention of opening and working the gold-mines near Adana. The Polish General Debinski has been sent from Egypt to give his assistance, as well as several officers of engineers and artillery. The fortifications in that country are to be put in thorough repair.

The Egyptian Government is about to remove the administration of its commerce from Cairo to Alexandria, where it is to be carried on under the direction of Boghos Bey. The monopoly of the crops has there produced the bad effects which it has always produced here. It is said that Mehemet Ali has sold 70,000 quintals of cotton more than the season has hitherto brought him, the result of which is that the next crop is selling for 20 doliars instead of 15. The Nile has risen but slowly, which gives cause of great alarm, lest a scarcity should follow.

Mehemet Ali has at last succeeded in publishing a French journal, under the care of a French editor. The first number was published on the 17th of August, and contains the highest praises of that Prince, who is, as it states, to become the regenerator of Egypt. There is evidently much hypocritical profession of attachment towards the Sultan and his Government, while a remarkable passage declares that "the welfare of Turkey depends on its being united under one efficient sovereign." Another passage is worthy of notice as giving the amount of the Egyptian fleet, which it states to be all at sea. It consists of 7 vessels of war, 7 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 8 brigs, besides a number of transports and sloops, of all which the greater portion has been built during the last four years.

Of themonopoly which the Turkish Governor at Smyrna wished to establish of the figs, nothing is now said. The complaints of the merchants produced a remonstrance from the British Ambassador, and the affair has dropped. There are, however, many other causes of complaint against the Turkish agents, such as the practice of levying much heavier duties than the treaties with Great Britain warant, that require the investigation of the British Minister, unless he should think it beneath him, like Sir Stratford Canning, who, when Ambassador here, was applied to to remove those long tolerated grievances, and answered, "That he was not obliged to wash the dirty linen of his predecessors." It may be useful to British commerce that the present race of diplomatists should really do their duty.—*Times, Oct.* 24.

THE COURT JOURNAL.—OCTOBER 19.

The King gave audiences to Viscount Melbourne, Lord Hill, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Secretary Stanley, Lord Holland, and the Earl of Albemarle, Sir James Kempt, Sir Benjamin D'Urban (Governor of the Cape of Good Hope), and Capt. Woolmore.

— The departure of the Court for Brighton, is fixed for Tuesday, the 29th inst. The most active preparations are in progress at the Pavilion, for the reception of their Majesties. We understand the inhabitants of Brighton intend to welcome their Majesties' arrival by a brilliant display of fireworks on the Steyne, immediately facing the Pavilion.

— The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and Prince George, arrived at Frankfort on the 9th inst.

— The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors were not present last week at the conference which took place on the affairs of Spain, at the *Bureau des Affaires étrangères*, immediately after Count Colombi had delivered to Louis-Philippe his credentials from the Queen Regent of that kingdom.

— There is no doubt that Prince Talleyrand will return to this country previously to the meeting of Parliament; and it appears also certain, that early in the spring, the veteran diplomatist will be replaced by the Duc de Bassano, whose daughter was last year united to Mr. Francis Baring.

— Prince Michael Soutzo, the Greek Ambassador, is here not as a resident minister, but on a special mission to the English Government; and his stay is expected to be but of short duration.

— The loss sustained by the young Queen of Portugal and the Duches of Braganza, by the wreck of the City of Waterford steamer, is not so great as has been represented. Three or four thousand pounds will cover it. One of the passengers, Mr. Pinto, was a great sufferer, having had with him on board a very valuable wardrobe and all his richly decorated orders.

— The Right Hon. C. Grant is expected to return today, to his residence in St. George's street, from Brussels.

— Viscount Pollington and his brother, the Hon. Chas. Saville after having accomplished a long and interesting tour in the East, arrived a few days ago, at the family residence in Dower street, from Bombay.

— The remains of the late Prime Sergeant Arthur Onslow were deposited, on the 12th inst., in the vault of the Derwentwater and Newburgh family, at the church of St. Giles in the Fields, according to his will. Sergeant Onslow was collaterally related to the family of the Earl Onslow, and represented the borough of Guilford in Parliament for many years, which honour he relinquished only when rendered incapable of efficiently performing its duties by total loss of sight. He was twice married—first, to Miss Eyre, aunt of the present Earl of Newburgh, and secondly, to Lady Drake, widow of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, and daughter of George Onslow, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Guards, and M P. for Guilford.

— The son of Earl Grey, appointed to the staff of the Marquis Wellesley, is not the Hon. Col. Grey of the 73rd, or Highland Regiment of Light Infantry, Private Secretary to the Premier, but Lieut. the Hon. Harry Cavendish Grey, his Lordship's son, who lately purchased a Lieutenancy in the 53rd Infantry, and whom the Marquis has made one of his aids-de-camp. The Comptroller of the new LordLieutenant's Houshold is Lord George Hill, brother to the Marquis of Downshire, who filled the same post in the Vice-Regal establishment of the Marquis of Anglesey, and not General the Hon. Sir Henry Grey, brother to Earl Grey, who has not accepted any place in the Vice-Regal Household.

— The Marquis of Anglesey, previously to his departure for the Continent, directed the sale of all his stud, comprising a number of barouche geldings and several riding horses, all of which have been brought from Dublin: from this it appears that his Lordship contemplates continuing abroad for a long period. The Earl and Countess of Uxbridge will occasionally occupy Beaudesert during the absence of the Marquis abroad.

— Lord Edward Russell, fifth son of the Duke of Bedford, lately commanding the Nimrod, 20, on the Plymouth station, has resigned the command of his ship, on account of ill health, and another Commander has been appointed in his room. His Lordship's younger brother, Lord Henry Russell, is serving on broad his Majesty's ship Curaçao, 26, on the East India station, as a midshipman.

— The agents of Queen Donna Maria in this country have received instructions from Lisbon to raise immediately two thousand men for her service, and to ship them for Oporto to be drilled. Three vessels will be ready in a few days to take them on board, and every thing will be provided for their comfort during the voyage. When this levy is completed, Captain Symes will proceed to Scotland for the purpose of raising a legion, to be called Napier's Queen's own Royal Scotch.

— The French King is said to have large investments in the British and American funds. According to some accounts the property possessed by Louis-Philippe in money, amounts to nearly two millions sterling, but this must of course be to a great extent mere supposition. His ready money must, however, be to a very large amount, for during the ten years which preceded his accession to the throne, he could not, from his style of living, have laid by less than from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* a year. He has been in the habit for the last four or five years of sending an agent to London on pecuniary concerns, and it is generally believed that he occasionally makes large transfers in the funds, and realizes considerable profit by that means.

— M. de Chateaubriand has published statistics of the victims of the first French Revolution; from which it appears that the number of persons guillotined was 18,613, of which number 2,217 were females, and 13,635 were men of the middling and lower classes. In addition to those guillotined, M. Chateaubriand states there were killed in La Vendee 940,741, including 22,000 children and 3,400 women, whose deaths were occasioned by premature labour, and that the victims at Nantes, by order of Carrier, were 10,224, and at Lyons 31,000, making a gross total of 1,000,585, without reckoning those massacred at Versailles, and in prisons at Paris, nor those who were shot at Marseilles, Toulon, and other parts of France.

— A deputy of the Chamber of Darmstadt has claimed the execution of a remarkable privilege existing in the town of Hesse—namely, the levying a fine upon every individual who may be shaved by any one except the barber of the town.

— The number of State Pensioners in France on January 1, 1833, was 162,175, who are thus divided:—Pensioned Peers, 128, receiving 1,564,000fr; civil pensioners, 2,493, receiving 1,730,400fr; pensioners of July, 1,408, receiving 6,13,700fr; military pensioners, 127,011, receiving 46,603,221fr; ecclesiastical pensioners, 28,186, receiving 4,662,469fr; *donataires*, 2,952, receiving 1,480,084fr.—Total, 162,175 pensioners, receiving 56,735,874fr.

— A military officer was one day complaining, in insolent terms to Talma, that in France, Generals are no better paid thanactors. "And pray, Sir,

do you estimate as nothing,' said the histrion, 'the privilege of addressing me with the impertinence you are now using ?'

— A letter from Rome states that a large painting, representing the last day of Pompeii, by Mr. Bruloff, a Russian artist, has attracted the admiration of all the connoisseurs in that city. Mr. Bruloff is patronised by the Emperor Nicholas, but it is believed that he will not return to Russia now that he has lived in the climate of the south, although he would be sure to make a rapid fortune in his native country, where the nobility, who have the means of encouraging the arts, do so with great liberality. It is, we understand, by no means an uncommon thing for a good portrait painter to obtain from 150*l.* to 200*l.* for a full length porarit, in St. Petersburg or Moscow.

— During the Empire, a statue of Napoleon, by Roland, decorated the Hall of the Institute in Paris, in which the public sittings were held. It was inaugurated in 1810, but removed on the first restoration, and deposited at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Orders have now been given for its being replaced in one of the Halls of the Institute. The statue is seven feet high, in white marble, and represents Napoleon in the Imperial robes holding a sceptre in one hand, and with the other taking wreaths and decorations from an altar dedicated to Minerva.

— The departure of the King of Belgium for Paris, on a visit to his father-in-law, which had been fixed to take place on the 16th inst. has been postponed to the 21st; and it is supposed by many persons that, in consequence of the unsettled state of things in the political world, there will be a further postponement.

FERDINAND THE SEVENTH KING, OF SPAIN.

(From Inglis's "Spain in 1830.")

[Mr Inglis formerly published Travels in Norway, under the name of Derwent Conway.]

It is the general belief in England that the King of Spain seldom trusts himself out his palace, at all events not without a formidable guard; but this idea is quite erroneous—no Monarch in Europe is oftener seen without guards than the King of Spain. I could give numerous instances of this which have fallen under my own observation, but I shall content myself with one. A few days before leaving Madrid, while walking in the Retiro about six in the evening, in one of the most private walks, I observed a lusty gentleman in a blue coat and drab trousers, with one companion, about 20 paces in advance; and as my pace was quicker than theirs, I caught a side glance of the lusty gentleman's face—it was the King, accompanied by a new valet, and who had just succeeded Meris, who died a week or two before of apoplexy. I had frequently seen the King without guards, but never before at so great a distance from attendants, or in so retired a place: and that I might be quite certain that this was indeed the redoubtable Ferdinand, I followed in place of passing. He walked the whole length of the Retiro, parts of which are more than a mile from any guards or gate; the garden is open to everybody; some of the walks are extremely secluded; so that he was the whole of the time entirely in the power of any individual who might have harboured a design against him; and all this struck me the more forcibly, since upon that very day it had been announced for the first time in the Gaceta de Madrid, that the refugees had passed the frontier; and in the same paper the ordinance had appeared for closing the universities. The King walked like a man who had nothing to fear and never once looked behind him, though his companion occasionally did. Before walking the circuit of the Retiro, he reached the frequented walks, which were then crowded, and where he was of course recognised, and received as usual. This exposure of himself seemed to me extraordinary, and scarcely to be acounted for; the best of Kings have occasionally suffered by their temerity; and surely Ferdinand can have no right to suppose himself without an enemy; his conduct shewed either a very good or a very hardened conscience.

But, in truth the King has not many enemies; many despise him, but few would injure him. I have heard men of all parties—the warmest Carlists, the most decided Liberals—speak of him without reserve: and all speak of him as a man whose greatest fault is a want of character—as a man not naturally bad—good-tempered and who might do better were he better advised. An honest adviser, a lover of his monarch, and a lover of his country, Ferdinand has never had the good fortune to possess; but counselled always by men who desire only to enrich themselves, and to maintain their power, he is constantly led to commit acts both of injustice and despotism, which have earned for him the character of tyrant. A despicable King might often make a respectable private gentleman. That capital failing in the character of an absolute King, which may be called want of character—leading him to listen to every tale that is told—is the fruitful source of injustice in every department of the Spanish Government. And the same fault that in a King leads to the advancement of knaves and the neglect of deserving men—to the robbery of the nation and the ill-serving of the state, would in a private sphere only lead to the dismissal of a footman or the change of a fruiterer. I am acquainted with a Colonel in the Spanish service, who, after serving his country 15 years, and receiving 17 wounds, was rewarded with the government of an important fortress; two months after being appointed to this employment he lost it, and a distant connexion of the mistress of one of the ministers was put in his place. The colonel demanded and obtained in audience of the King; showed his wounds, and asked what crime he had committed: the king said he must inquire of Salmon, who had told something to his disadvantage; and this was all the satisfaction he ever obtained. This man, a brave officer and a loyal subject, was converted into a disaffected person, and yet even he, although then leagued with the Carlists, spoke of the King as a man who would act better if he were better advised: Leave him,' said he, 'the name of King; let him perceive no difference in the externals of royalty; leave him his secretaries and valets; give him his segar, and let him have his wife's apartments at hand, and he would consent to any change that might be proposed to him by an honest and able minister.' A bad education has produced its worst effect upon a naturally irresolute and rather weak mind. Ferdinand was badly brought up by his mother; at an early age he was shamefully kidnapped by Napoleon and long kept a prisoner, where he could learn nothing of the art of good government. He afterwards fell into the hands of a bigot, (his late wife,) and constantly assured by these around him of the precariousness of his throne, with the Liberals on one side, and the Apostolicals on the other, he has felt the impossibility of acting for himself and has confided all to those who have undertaken to keep the state vessel afloat.

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THE WIDOW OF BELZONI.

(*Extract of a Letter from Lady Morgan.*)

Brussels Oct. 20, 1833. Hotel de Flanders.

Brussels is at this moment the house of refuge for the exiled worth of all nations. Here, at least (in scriptural language) "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Here the distant despot loses his hold, and the oppressed patriot breathes freely among a free people, while waiting for *his* moment of justice and retribution. Among the sterner grievances of national adversity, private wrongs and individual misfortune find here, too, shelter, if not redress, and sympathy if not restitution. The unfortunate widow of the unfortunate and heroic Belzoni, is wearing out a penurious existence here, having nearly exhausted the last fraction of the miserable subscription raised for her, by a few benevolent persons, some years since. I was much gratified by her calling upon me and went immediately to visit her. I found her occupying a little back room, on the second floor of a small house in the dreary suburb of the *glacis*. Her only window commanded a view of the red-tiled roofs of the city of Brussels; and beyond, an illimitable prospect of its environs. The disconsolate companion of the most heroic of all modern travellers was still in faded weeds, and intently occupied in reading from a very fine folio Bible. A large coffin, covered with hieroglyphics, stood open and upright before her—it contained the most perfect mummy perhaps in existence. The walls and floor of her little room were covered with fragments, drawings, and objects of Egyptian antiquity; on the table were several relics, deemed holy, in holy land, which once would have been purchased by the diadem of royal saints and imperial pilgrims, but which now derived their chief value in the eyes of their *triste* possessor, as memorials of that all-enterprising mind, whose researches extended into the womb of time, and rescued from oblivion evidences of many of the great and successive events which marked its passage to eternity.

Mrs. Belzoni received me with the grace which always goes with strong feeling, but was evidently both affected and surprized by my visit. She said she had thought herself beyond the reach of sympathy or notice—that she had only called on me as a mark of respect, because Belzoni, in their last journey over the Alps, had read part of my "Italy" to her—and that all that was connected with *his* predilections, *his* pursuits, were, to her, solemn circumstances which she loved to commemorate. As my visit was not one of idle curiosity, I entered at once on the motive of my mission—the hope of being useful to her by raising a subscription, either at Brusels or on my return to England; but I found it difficult to keep her attention fixed to her own destitute position; her mind continually wandered to the unmerited misfortunes, and unrequited services of Belzoni. She said she wanted nothing but the means of leaving Europe, and laying herself down in the tomb, "under the shade of *the avasma*" at Gato.* She wept passionately, and instead of expatiating on her own distresses, talked only of Belzoni's virtues, his services and sacrifices. She alluded to some dark intrigue carried on by some once powerful individual, to obstruct his efforts, and blast his honest fame; and which finally was the cause of his untimely death. She did not utter one word against that administration which so largely benefited by the glory of his researches, without advancing one guinea in aid of his splendid, stupendous exertions; she was scarcely indignant that a nation, boasting itself the protectress of art and science, had left this magnificent specimen of plebeian worth and genius to carry on, at his own private expense, and by the sacrifice of every personal comfort, his more than royal enterprises; but, with a true woman's feeling, she concentrated her expressions of hate and indignation upon some *one individual*, whose name she *would* not or *could* not, pronounce—to whose dark machinations Belzoni owed his ruin and his death. He was one, it appears, in high power in the days of another influence than that which is now stalking forth to hunt corruption from its lurking lairs; he was even a leader of a then dominant part—presiding, to a certain extent over the destinies of a hoodwinked nation, and able as capable of hunting down honest merit, and calumniating private and public character, through that fatal branch of the British press, which then and still exists—alone, throughout Europe—in its iniquitous alliances with the worst of passions for the worst of purposes. †

I endeavoured to bring Mrs. Belzoni to the point as to what could be done to save her declining years from actual want. She put into my hands the Prospectus of an intended publication, by subscription, of a series of lithographic views of the model of the Egyptain tomb which Belzoni discovered in the valley of Baban-el-Malook, near Thebes, in 1818; and pointed to the mummy, which is of the third or highest class—viz. a priestess; it is extremely valuable, from its rarity and high state of preservation. I send you the prospectus. I have some hope of disposing of the mummy here for a national collection. If you can make known the claims of Mrs. Belzoni to the sympathy of all lovers of science, it may assist in obtaining names for her subscription list, in rescuing an amiable and devoted woman from poverty, and your countrymen from the odium of having wholly neglected the memory of a man to whose genius and enterprise the nation stands debtor.

"SYDNEY MORGAN."

* Belzoni died at Gato, in the kingdom of Benin, on his route to Houssa and Timbuctoo, 1823; he is buried under a tree, with a few palisades round his unhonoured tomb.

† Belzoni was detained for three weeks at Robee, waiting for letters, breathing a pestiferential air. The old *assuaco*, the native governor, had received the *orders of a European merchant* to prevent M. Belzoni obtaining a vessel and embarking. Before he succeeded in vanquishing all the obstacles thrown in the way of his heroic enterprise, he was seized with the malady of which he died.

THE LATE RICHARD HEBER, ESQ.

Richard Heber was the only child his father had by his first wife. Mrs Cholmondely and Reginald Heber, late Bishop of Calcutta, were by a second wife. Mrs. Cholmondely has several sons, all very young. Bishop Heber left behind him a widow (since married) and two daughters. Richard Heber began to collect books when he was quite a youth; he never travelled in the east, as it has been erroneously stated in some of the journals, neither did he at any time seclude himself from public life. During all his trips to the continent he associated with the Savans, in the respective towns he visited At the end of the Revolutionary War, he went to Paris for the first time, where he made extensive purchases of valuable books. Even then his classics and his English literature, in number and value, exceeded those of any other individual. His subsequent journeys to the Low Countries, Holland, some parts of Germany and France, were evidently for the purpose of increasing his literary stores. Where there was a library to be sold, Heber was sure to be first in the field. He appears to have commenced purchasing books at auctions at the sale of the Pinelli Library, at Robson's Rooms, in Conduit Street, about the year 1789, after which period, under the wing of the little, *squat*, but most intelligent and very learned Dr. Gosset, Heber usually took his seat on the Doctor's right hand at all the book auctions in London, where, at his outset, he was a liberal purchaser of sixpenny articles. In addition to the libraries referred to in a former memorandum, Heber secured choice gems in the sale of the Duke of Bridgewater (where most rare and valuable English books were disposed of in baskets full to a lot), Mr. Townley, Colonel Stanley, Mr Dalrymple, Dr. Gossett, Dr. Heath, Mr Willot, James Boswell, Garrick, Meerman (at the Hague), Hibbert,* John Kemble, Lang, Broadley, the duplicates of the Britsh Museum, and Hanrott's. Three years ago he purchased at Paris the remaining portion of the well known Boularde Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, and which, with the addition of many thousand more, some of them of high price, are still in the French capital, in his apartments at Madame Boularde's Hotel, where he resided when in Paris. In fact, Heber possesses a larger library in Paris than any individual of France. His literary stores at Malines, in Belgium, are immense; and at Brussels, the intelligent Bibliopolist Verbest had unlimited commissions to purchase for Heber all fine copies of rare books. Heber's collection of Spanish literature is the most extraordinary out of Spain, and it has even been questioned whether it can be equalled by any individual library in that country. His books in the Portuguese language are unique. In modern Latin Poetry, Critical and Classical History, Local History, and Voyages and Travels, he is said to be nearly perfect.—Heber confined his collection of autographs to the manuscript letters of learned men, poets, critics, statesmen, and philosophers, of every age and of every country. With eminent men of his own age he carried on an extensive correspondence during many years. Sir Walter Scott entertained a sincere friendship for him; he admired his learning, and lauded his liberality in the loan of his books and the usefulness of his literary communications. Heber received many invaluable letters from Sir Walter Scott, which we hope his executors will communicate to Mr Lockhart, to be inserted in the Life of that great man. Heber, although never in the secret of the Great Unknown, was regularly presented with his Novels and Tales as they appeared 'From the Author.' He however, never entertained the slightest doubt about their identity.

"During the last seventeen years, Thorpe, the bookseller, of Bedford Street, has been the confidential London agent of Mr. Heber; nearly all his purchases at auctions and by private contract have been effected by this industrious and extensive bibliopolist, Heber's single sheet of old Ballads, in black letter for exceeds in value and curiosity the three large volumes in folio, sold for £477 15*s.* in the Roxburgh Library, and which were at that time said to be the finest in England. Two or three years back his purveyor, Thorpe, made an invaluable addition to Heber's ballads, by purchasing from a private gentleman an immense number, in black letter, chiefly dated from 1545 to 157*. One item in the collection is a poem on the death of Queen Elizabeth, written the year she died, in which remarkable mention is made of Shakspeare. Although Heber utterly disregarded large paper books, he was peculiarly fastidious about fine copies. We have heard on good authority, that he purchased six copies of "Bloomfield's History of Norfolk," before he could satisfy himself with the purity and fineness of the plates. He had an excellent and very expensive taste in the binding of his books; of late years that accomplished artist, George Lewis, of Duke Street, has been his principal operator. Heber, we repeat, was not a mere bookworm; in society of every class he played what is termed the "first fiddle," and enchanted every one by his exquisite wit, smartness of conversation, literary anecdote, learning and universal information. No person enjoyed a joke, even a practical one, more than Heber. The very learned and ingenious John Leyden, author of a volume of poems, called "Scenes in Infancy," and Editor of the "Complaynt of Scotland," written in 1548 undertaken at the suggestion of Heber, inscribed it to him in testimony of sucere esteem and friendship. Leyden was originally introduced to Heber by Sir W. Scott. On Leyden's first arrival in London from Scotland, he engaged chambers in one of the inns of Court, where Heber regularly assembled to talk over the works of the poets in olden time. The well-remembered, eccentric, and most erudite antiquary, Joseph Ritson, was just then writing vehemently against the use of animal food, and Heber and Leyden were determined to practise a joke at the expense of Ritson's humanity. Leyden gave a literary breakfast, to which Ritson, Heber, and another gentleman were invited. Soon after the party had assembled, the *scout* or laundress, brought in the viands, and when Leyden had poured out the tea, the *scout* again entered the room, with an immense bow beef steak, which was placed on the table immediately before Ritson, and of which John Leyden ate voraciously. Heber tasted it likewise, and they both pronounced the steak a feast for an epicure. Ritson rose from his seat, left the room in a violent passion, loudly denouncing what he called the cannibalism of the party—for some days he remained inexorable, but at length, by the persuasive manners of Heber brought him round, by representing the matter to him as a mere joke.—Heber for several years participated once a week in the "attic nights" of Doctor Raine, at the Charter-house, where Professor Porson and the late Mr Below were constant guests; and the venerable Dr. Rowth, master of Maudlin College, Oxford, and Dr. Parr, joined in these learned libations as often as they visited London. Heber was the confidential friend of the late William Gifford, editor of "The Quarterly Review," with whom he generally took tea at midnight. On the very evening Gifford retired from the "Quarterly," which he had conducted from its commencement, he took his farewell in a long and interesting letter which he addressed to Heber, in which he recapitulates the various gratifications that he had experienced in the progress of his management of that popular Journal. Lord Grenville has constantly acknowledged his infinite obligations to Heber, in his election of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, when his Lordship was opposed by Lord Eldon and the thick and thin Tory clique of that day. Lord Grenville rewarded the University for their choice of him by presenting them with an *unique* and unrivalled edition of Homer. Heber was the frequent guest of Lord Grenville in his rural retreat at Dropmore, where his Lordship's brother, the Right Hon. and most accomplished Thomas Grenvill, generally made a third at the literary banquet. Some time before Heber left England, which we believe was in 1825, and on his last visit to Dropmore, Lord Grenville gave him a specimen of his poetry in Greek, Latin, Italian, and French, neatly written on one sheet of paper When Dr. Hodgson, the principal of Brazen-nose College, and Rector of Ewell, proposed Heber to represent the University in Parliament, he stated that Heber was able to construe Sophocles when he was eight years old; "is there," said Dr. Hodgson, "any other person at that age now living able to do so." Heber and Dr. Hodgson were staying with the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, when Dr. Hodgson was seized with the illness that terminated in his death. This excellent man left Heber the trustee and guardian of his children. In addition to the celebrated persons already mentioned, Heber numbered among his friends and associates, Lord Stowell, George Ellis, Sir Egerton Bridges, Chantry, Croker, Dr Heath, the Bishop of Exeter, Wordsworth, Sotheby, Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Frederick Maddan, Dr. Dampiere (late Bishop of Ely), Geo. Steevens, Isaac Reed, Jos. Ritson, Professor Millman, George Hibbert, Sir Mark Sykes, Rev. Mr Todd, Mr Park Mr Edward Littledale, Mr. Justice Littledale.

"It is impossible to form any estimation of the number of his books, or the time they would occupy should they be destined to come to the hammer; but the most seemingly exaggerated accounts which have hitherto been published far underrate their extent. The sale of this enormous assemblage of books, to do them justice, must spread over several years. We omitted to mention that Heber bought many of the very rare jewels in Messrs. Longman's Bibliotheca Poetica.—Here these hasty and undigested memoranda must close; an "Old Book Collector" was unwilling that Richard Heber should drop into the grave without a slight but friendly tribute to his memory."

* Evans sold Hibbert's Library for 1.23,500, and the Roxburgh Library for upwards of L.29,000.

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.

The following *characterestic* letter has been published in The New Sporting Magazine of the present month, from its "own Correspondent," Tom Garraway, who accompanied a pack of English fox-hounds on board the John Adams, bound for India:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZEEN.

"SIR—According to promise, I now take up my pen and ink to inform of various particklers, as following—namely, the hounds, &c., as went out to the Indys last begining of June. Our fixture was at Saint Katherine's Dox, wich, tho' I aint no grate judge of doxology, I think very handsome, and I must say the grate cranes flyin about over one's head, and the different merchant men walking up and down under the shambles, has a very busling afect, and does grate honer to Saint Katherine for bilding on em. We had a good deal of truble in embarking the hounds, wich kept barking all the time; and as I wipped in to my brothor Rafe, most of the trubble fell to my share, the new entrys partickler runing riot in a most howdacious manner. The horses was almost as bad, and we was nearly stalled before we cood get em into their stalls. One young hound tailed off, and was never heard of more, exept a splash in the water, wich the sailers sed he was gone to Sir Humfry Davy's Lokker Being a grate favoright, I took on a good deal at his being took off, but master very kindly told me to never mind, as it was no use crying for skim milk; and moreover than that, says he, you know, Tom, every dog has his day, at wich I laffed till I nearly splid the ship's sides, tho he was of the ginwine Stormer blud, and sich a nose—my eyes!

"After the sailers had weighed the anker we got away in good stile, and had a very pretty skurry down the Tems, runing the Monment in view for a long time. We seed a grate many vessels lying at anker as we went along, wich I ast the sailors what was in em. They said they was full of black dimons, at wich I was very much sirprized. However, it gives you a wonderfull idear of the oppulence of the country, as they was very numerous, and in that ruff state looked exactly like lumps of cole. We soon come up to Grinidge horsepitol, wich nothink can come up to it. I almost envied the pensioners streching their wooden legs up and down in front, tho I coodent help laffing at seven poor fellows as was playing at skittles, and had but nine pins among em. At Tilbury Fort we seed a chap upset in his Gig, wich after all, aint no gig, but a boat. We coodent pull up in time, so carnt say if he was brought in found dround, with a diadem on the river Tems, or no.

"As soon as we got into the open I began to feel rather queerish, as allso did master and some ladys as was going out to Indy on speckilation, I beleave. However, I kep up my spirits and kep down my breakfest till we got to the Downs, wich is more like Emsom Downs nor I am like my picture as was took down in blak and wite for my mother in the short space of fifteen seconds. And now, I am upon the subject of portrate painting with sizzers instead of camelair pencils, allow me to say I think it is a shear humbug; and I hope, for the sake of science, no fox-hunter will ever submit to be painted without a brush. It may do very well for the Amerrycans, and sich niggerdly fellows as them, but no man shall say blaks the wite of my eye. But to hark back to the Downs, where I was first took serious. One of the sailers very kindly recomended brandy, wich I swallowd at his recomendation, but brandy woodent save me. They wanted me to go below, but I was above that. So was master, and so was Rafe, the huntsman, and so was Jerry Galong, the first wip, and so was the grooms and stable-boys. Allso the dogs was took as bad as us cristians, and, for dum animals, set up a pretty noise, I asure you. The cattle allso went off their feed, and my brown mare was as sick as a horse. In short, we was all perfectly retched, and noboddy can have any idear

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of our sensations, exept them as has read a page or too of the old sporting magazeen.

"But it's a long lane that has never a turn, Mr. Editer, and so we all come to our stomax at last, and the red lane was brought into play with a vengeance. As for the young ladys, they eat and drunk amazing, till I realy wonder they wasent quite nervus. Youd have laffed to see us all going the pace with our nives and forks, male and female, gentle and simple, old and young—it was like a match for all ages, the best of eats. One of the young ladys, hearing the hounds, I suppose, ast master what theyd got on board, to wich master replide there was some horses, and some dogs, and a few griffins. At this the young lady was uncommon alarmd, and desired to be set down imediately, for she woodent travel another yard with such horid fabulous monstirs. But master soon set her strate, by informing that griffins was only another name for young cadets, who was going out to Indy to make their fortins; and am happy to say the young lady has been on very good terms with the griffins ever since.

"As you may suppose, I was quite thrown out at first, having never been on board-wages before; and when I heard the sailers talking of their pints and half-pints, I realy thought they was quite drunk, but glad to say most of em keep within mariner's compas. 'What do you mean, says I, one day to a joly tar, 'by casting rite and left in this here way—why not 'stik to the old sistem of line hunting?'' Shivver my spritsel!' says the tar, 'that's queer lingo, how sumdever. What do you mean, mesmate?' 'Why,' says I, 'why dont you give the ship her head, and let her go away at her own pace?' 'Give her her head, eh? my eyes! give you a mastheading, you mean.' 'I don't know what you mean by that,' says I; 'but I cant see no use in lifting the ship in this here way, first o' one side and then of another, as if you was trying for a whale or a dollfin.' 'What do you know about a dollfin, you landluber you?' says the tar, at wich I imediately began to square for a round, and comenced an atak in the art of self-defence. But as nobody aint alowd to fite on dek on his own account, we ajournd below, where me and the Tar had a reglar Pitch batle. I pitchd it into him you may be sure, and soon made him sing small; for nothink can stand agen self-defence in a scientifick way, and since then we have been as unseparable as hounds in couples.

"We have got a Pianno 40 and a Arp on board so that you may suppose we are very muscical; but no sich thing, for the arpstrings are all broke threw the damp, and the Pianno 40 has never been fit to use since Miss Katherine Snookes attempted to put it in tune. This is very unluky, as it has quite put a stop to the singing, exept Miss Jacintha Jenkins, who stil keeps it up, accompanied by one of the griffins on the Kent bugle. To hear em at it wood make you laff very much—the griffin blowin away like a hurry cane, and Miss Jacintha skreaming louder still, as much as to say, Horns, horns, I defy thee. We have got an old Scotch fidle on board, to be sure, belonging to one Andrew Mac Intosh; but there is only string, and never a Pagganinny, wich is lucky for him, as he'd soon get pitchd overboard, and all sich skinny rascals. I carnt help saying I shood like to see that chap perform upon one string, with Jack Ketch for a conducter. Cards are all the rage now, at wich the gentlemen cheafly stiks to wist; but the ladys, who like conversation cards beter than dummy, are all for a round game. So are the griffins allso, who generaly play with the ladys, tho they dont agree very well, the ladys being all for money, and the griffins all for love. Loo and the Wedding is the cheaf game; the Pope was proposed, but objected to by Miss Swallowcamel, the mishonary's daughter, who was determined to stick up for No Popery.

"As we ran into the iland of Madera, we saw a grate many botle noses, but only stoping a few hours for wine and water, carnt say much about the country. We'd a tremendus thing soon after this, as I shall atemt to describe as folows:—The day befour was quite calm, and there we stood, without an atom of sent, as it were, and the ship's nose up, like a hound's after a bad cast. Rafe and Jerry, and me and master, who looking over the hounds, the grooms was giving their last dressing, Miss Jacintha Jenkins was singing to Mr. Puff's key-bugle, and others was walking up and down the ¼ dek, enjoying the fine seanery, when, all of a sudden, one of the sailers spide a spek in the orison, wich, aded to a brood of Mother Cary's chikens, and barometar down at Much Rain, and Moor's Almanak at Thunder and praps Litening now about, fourtold a dredfull accident with loss of lives, and made us all very down, except the sailers, who was imediately sent aloft to curb up the sails, and titen the ship's girths. The gentlemen left the card-room in a jiffy, their hearts not being trump; Mr. Puff's key-bugle seemed to have met with a Lock-jaw; and Miss Jacintha Jenkins, who was singing,

'I am where I wood wish to be,
With the blew above and the blew below,'

looked as if she wished herself anywhere else. We was all now sent under hatches, down to the very cocks and hens, non but the sailers being left above to guard the ship from fos or reck, as Miss Jacintha Jenkins observed in a semi-tone to one of the young griffins. This made it very dull indeed, and was jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, if I may be aloud to say so among so much water. Master, seeing things getting so lonesome, kindly ofered to enliven the company by reading to em, but, unfortunably, took down Fawkner's Shipreck, wich caused Miss Swallowcamel to fall into a fit, and Miss Jacintha Jenkins into the arms of griffin Puff, who dropt his Kentish bugle on the floor, and broke the mouth-piece into a thousand shivvers. It was now raining cats and dogs, and blowing grate guns, so you may guess it was sharp work for the eyes. The poor horses, tho long in the mane, had not been long anuff at sea to take kindly to its ups and downs, and began kiking and plunging like mad things. The hounds set up sich a howl as I never herd befour or since, and this, aded to the lady's skreaming, and the wind blowing, and the sailers' bawling over head and ears on dek, and the thunder roling, and the litening flashing, and the waves roaring, and the ship tosing, and the masts craking, and one thing or other, is sich a picture as any one that cood listen to it without emotions, I shood say he was very hard of hearing.

"However, after a storm comes a calm, as Noah said when he got out of the ark, and so we found next morning, sun and wetherglass both rising beautifull, and not one of Mother Cary's chikens to be seen, tho, when we reckond our chikens befour we was hatched, we was quite unable to count em. I supose you are well acquainted with this curius breed, for you Editers seem to know everythink. I have been asured by the oldest sailers that these sea-foul are a sure sine of a foul sea; and beg leaf to ad, that I have been in luk's way to procure a score or too of sea-eggs, wich I mean to set em under a hen as soon as I get to Calcutter, and hope to be able to send you a couple of pulets, and another for the Sohological Society's annual diner. But to return—wich, I assure you, I offen wished to do since I left poor old Ingland—we have had an uncomon long run, the ship is very much distrest. As for the horses, poor things, they have kiked one another dredful—scarce one but what is hurt more or less, and too are so bad as to be obliged to shoot, wich is a good thing for the poor dogs, who were geting quite out of blood, not being able to eat salt junk, and the capten objecting to giving up the fouls. During the comotion in the kenel last nite a couple and a half of the best hounds has been worid, one of wich, Lively, is quite ded, and the other too allmost quite. Rafe thinks Lively died mad, but as she has bit six couple more, and one of the stable-boys, we shall soon be put out of suspence about that. Am sory to ad in adition that the distemper has apeared in the kenel, and many of the hounds are as bad as can be expected. My frend, Dick Deadeye, tells me we have been running heel most of the nite, and are not much nearer Calcutter than when we broke cover from Madera. Sad ringing work, Mr. Editer!

"A ship has just been viewd and talyhod by the man in the crow's nest, which turns out to be an East Indian homeward bound, so take this oportunity of saying,

"No more at present
"from your dutyfull servant
"to command,
"TOM GARRAWAY,
"Second Wip to the Calcutter Hunt.

MISCELLANEA.

A GOOD DEFENCE.—On Monday, William Kemp, a boy who has been a long time acquainted with the interior of Newgate, was charged with having deliberately walked into a shoemaker's shop in Houndsditch, and stolen a pair of boots. The master of the house saw the robbery committed, although it was done with a peculiar grace, and was evidently by the hand of a master, and he apprehended the prisoner, who was carrying off the boots with the air of an apprentice about to fit a customer. The Lord Mayor—The last time you were here I told you we should meet again; and now we meet probably for the last time, for you can't be left on the town. You are too clever, Prisoner—I don't remember that ever I saw your lordship's face afore. I'm sure I never seed it in such a place as this here. The Lord Mayor—Yes, we met at at this very spot, and I have a black mark in the list against your name. Prisoner—Please you, my lord, it could not be me. Pr'aps its some fellow as took my name'cause his own was too bad to use. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor—Well, how do you mean to get out of this scrape? Prisoner—It's no felony, please ye, my lord. It's all a mistake. You see I was passing by this here gentleman's shop, a whistling of Jack Cullen's *Polly love*, and up comes a pack of evil-minded wagabonds, and they does nothing but gives me shove into this here shop; so down I falls among the boots, and so I gets up and takes this here pair, as laid close to my hand, to fling at their heads, I was so wild—(Great laughter)—but, just as a I was going to let fly, this here gentleman *cotches* me, and says he to me, "Vy, me young man, you're a thieving;" and so he *'cuses* me of this here robbery. (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor—That's ingenious, certainly. I suppose you wish me to ask the bootmaker whether he saw all this? Prisoner—No, please you, my lord, I don't want him to be *axed* anything at all about it. It's no use, for his mind's made up to say it's all a lie. (laughter) Prosecutor—So it is. Prisoner—There! I told you so, your lordship. You see, as I'm in this here dock, people won't believe me no more nor if I was at the Old Bailey. But I a'nt guilty of no crime, for I'd have brought the boots back *arter* I used 'em. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner.

The following statements are made out from a return moved for by Mr. Hume, and laid before Parliament. We have now 5,072 officers in the Navy, of whom 170 are admirals, 1,634 captains and commanders, and 3,218 lieutenants. In 1792 this formidable body stood—Lieutenants, 1,441, captains and commanders 622, admirals 54—total 2,117.—Here were quite enough; but what has the increase been for? We have to pay 170 Admirals and we have 12 afloat; we have to pay 1,684 captains, and we have 54 afloat; we have to pay 3,218 lieutenants, and we have 414 afloat; we have to pay 5,072 commissioned officers, and we have 480 afloat. We have a goodly company on shore, then, of these sea gentlemen. It is rather curious that we have more admirals now, more commanders, more captains, and more lieutenants than we had in the very height of war! Let us take the numbers of 1810, the height of the war—Lieutenants, 3,097; captains and commanders 1,582 admirals, 170; total 4,849.—*True Sun.*

THE HAMILTON PEERAGE AND THE STANLEYS.—A gentleman, of the name of P. C Banks, has written a letter to the Editor of the *Globe*, on the subject of a paragraph, which has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that Lord Stanley had put up a claim to the Dukedom of Hamilton. He says that he is the genealogist who is mentioned in the paragraph as having been set to work to trace the pedigree in question; but it is altogether a mistake to suppose, that the inquiry has anything to do either with the Hamilton or Stanley families. "The case before us (says he) does not concern any Scottish nobleman whomsoever, but a great northern peer of political celebrity, who not long since succeeded to the titles and estates of his presumed father, respecting which right of succession hangs the question under my investigation." Who this great northern peer is we do not pretend to guess, but we are glad to find that the Duke of Hamilton is in no danger of being deprived of the honours which he has so long and so worthily borne, and that the old and famous earldom of Derby, the only English earldom, with the exception of those of Arunde and Shrewsbury, which goes back so far as the wars of the Roses, is in no danger of being emerged in any other title, not even in that of the premier Dukedom of Scotland.

A number of paragraphs have recently appeared in the Metropolitan and Provincial Papers, stating that the title of a great Northern nobleman to his honours and estates was more than questioned, and that the whole of the evidence connected with the case, and the claims of the next heir, were under the consideration of an eminent genealogist preparatory to an appeal to the tribunals. The ambiguous nature of the description "Northern nobleman" has led to enquiry and conjecture unfavourable to the credit of more than one of the Peers north of the Tweed; and we think it may be as well, therefore, to say, that the person alluded to is a nobleman of Yorkshire, who lately succeeded to the title and estates of his venerable predecessor, and has acquired a rather unenviable distinction for a rash declaration on the subject of the payment of taxes during the contention preparatory to the passing of the Reform Bill. The question of title, now about to be agitated, is by no means a new one. We have heard it frequently alluded to within the last dozen years.—*Observer.*

The facility of transmitting cattle of all descriptions from the east coast of Scotland to the London market has caused thousands of acres of arable land to be appropriated exclusively to grazing. Our graziers are in high spirits, and are stocking their farms and rearing cattle for the London market, where Scotch beasts are in great request and bring remunerating prices. Before the introduction of the cattle carrying steamers the cattle from Scotland had to travel from the most remote parts of the Highlands to the interior of England and the metropolis; and, besides the expense of time, feeding, and attendance, the animals fell off considerably, and were not in proper condition when they arrived at their place of destination. By the steamers the cattle are only about 48 hours on the passage from Scotland to London, and are landed in excellent condition, fit for the shambles. Our ham curers are suffering severely from the best of the bullocks being bought up for the English market, and the consequent scarcity of prime rumps for curing. The attention of our graziers to the rearing of stock to meet the increased and still increasing demand will in a year or two, we trust, enable them to supply the English and home market. In the mean time rump hams, that formerly sold wholesale at 5½d, or 6d per lb., cannot now be supplied at less than 6½d., and scarce. Last winter the price was the same, and will continne so until the number of cattle raised is equal to the demand.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A JURY OF PHILOSOPHERS.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Friend in Hand, Brunswick-square, on the body of Edward David, aged 25, a journeyman chimney sweeper. The deceased, who was addicted to drinking spirits, and afterwards a quantity of cold water, which he said was to cool his stomach, died on Monday evening, after a brief illness, which followed an excess of the foregoing description—Coroner: Well, gentlemen, it appears that the death of the deceased was a natural one.—Foreman: It has not been proved that he died by the visitation of God, therefore I cannot return a verdict to that effect.—Another Juror; Why, he died by the visitation of God, in consequence of drinking cold water a-top of spirits.—Another Juror: Then, if he died from drinking cold water, certainly he could not die a natural death (Great laughter.)—Coroner: Is there any reason is suppose he died by any violence?—The same Juror: Oh deer no, not in the least (A laugh)—Coroner; Well then he died naturally.—Juror: No, he died suddenly, therefore he died in an unnatuarl manner (Much laughter.)—Foreman: I have heard no evidence how he died (Renewed merriment.) It was finally agreed to adjourn the inquest for a *post mortem* examination.—*Morning Paper.*

Not long ago, while the Queen of Spain, now Queen-Regent, was taking an airing on horseback along with her husband, Ferdinand, beatæ memoriæ she was suddenly attacked by a bull, and would have been gored on the spot but for the timely interposition of a soldier who rescued her Majesty from the infuriated animal, and thus saved her life. The uxorious King, filled with admiration and gratitude, desired the intrepid soldier, who had come so seasonably to the aid of royalty in a moment of extreme peril, to name the favour which he would wish to be conferred upon him; at the same time intimating that no reward could be too high for the signal service he had rendered.—Instead of taxing her Majesty's beneficence, however, the soldier, with the true Castillian spirit, replied that all he wished for was another opportunity to risk his life in his Majesty's service. Any where but in Spain this answer would be set down merely as a scrap of sentimental affectation. In that country, however, it expressed, in a forcible manner, the innate feeling of generous and manly pride by which the Castillian, in particular, is honourably characterised; a feeling which, in former times, distinguished the whole nation, and rendered "Spanish honour" proverbial wherever Spaniards were to be found. But now it is only in the class of the people, or in the ranks of the army, that such sentiment prevails. Corruption has defaced the Corinthian capitals of society, but the base of the column remains as sound as ever. If the nobility and gentry have been debased, the people are still noble, and the high sentiments which they cherish afford a better ground of hope for the future than all the speculations of political optimists, or the labours of codifying jurists, who propose to regenerate mankind by the rule and the square, and sometimes to change their habits and observances as it were by tuck of drum.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S WILL.—The will of the late Lord Dudley, which is of considerable length, occupying 22 closely written sheets, is dated on the 26th of July, 1831. It consists entirely of devises of his real and personal property (chiefly estates in the counties of Stafford, Worcester, Middlesex, and Merioneth), in trust to the Earl of Aberdeen and the Right Hon. James Abercromby, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland; and also in trust, to the Bishop of Exeter, the Right Hon. J. Littleton, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Benbow, for the benefit of his cousin, the Rev. William Humble Ward, and his family. The former has a specific annuity of £6,000. Various sums are bequeathed out of the trust estate to Mrs. Ward, and to the two sons and daughter of Mr. Ward, with contingent remainders of a complicated character. The accounts of the trust estate are to be audited by Mr. James Loch, of Bloomsbury, who is to receive an annuity of £600 a year for that office. (Some other person had been named, as Mr. Loch's name is written over an erasure.) In case of his declining, or death, two auditors are to be named by the executors, with a salary of £200 a year each: the amount of this salary has been altered since the will was written. The Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Phillpots), Mr. Littleton, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Benbow are named executors. The codicils are four in number; the three first are dated in September, 1831; the last in October, 1831. They are all autograph and written upon note paper. By the first the noble Earl has bequeathed £25,000 to Mr. Frederick William Spencer, son of the late Commissioner Spencer; the interest to be paid to him during his minority, and the principal on his obtaining the age of 21. By the second, his lordship bequeaths legacies to the following persons:—Mr. Abercromby, £6000; Mr. Benbow, £5000; Mr. Downing; £4000; the Bishop of Exeter, £2000. By the third, he bequeaths an annuity of £800 to Mrs. Spencer, the relict of Mr. Spencer.—By the last, his lordship has left an annuity of £2000 a year to the Baroness Lyndhurst, secured to her sole and separate use, with a proviso that the bequest shall become void in the event of the annuity being assigned or sold by her ladyship. Probate of the will and codicils has been taken by all the four executors and the value of the personal property within the province is sworn to be under £350,000.—*Glasgow Courier, Oct.* 26.

Steam Coach.—Sir C. Dunce's steamer, which makes its trips three times a day from Wellington Street to Greenwich, continues to attract an immense crowd of curious spectators, both on its departure and its return; and such is the demand for places, that the applicants exceed the power of accommodation, and many wait for two hours to gratify their desire for an excursion in this new mode of conveyance. The journeys continue to be performed with safety and certainty, and all seem pleased with the ease and equable motion of the vehicle. Several ladies have been observed among the later passengers. Should this passion continue, Sir Charles will in all probability realize a considerable proportion of the expense which he has incurred in bringing his invention to perfection. The omnibus holds 14 passengers, and supposing the full complement at 4s. each to and fro is obtained, and three journeys are completed, the gross amount of the day's receipts will be eight guineas; and allowing the expenses for coke and water to be 6d. per mile, the reduction will be but 15s. leaving a profit of 7*l.* 13s. towards paying for wear and tear, and attendance of engineer, stoker, and conductor. The wear and tear, &c., cannot exced 1*l.* 13s. for each day; thus leaving a net remuneration for capital of 36*l.* for six days. In this calculation it will be seen that a very liberal allowance for expenses is made, and that upon the adoption of a proper system, the expenses will be greatly diminished. Popularity more than profit, however is the main object of the present experiment, and this seems to be attained.

Steam Carriages.—A meeting of the subscribers to Heaton's Steam Carriage Company was held on Monday last at the Union Tavern, when a committee of fifteen shareholders was appointed for the ensuing year. According to the prospectus originally issued, 2000 shares at 10*l.* each were all that it was intended to be disposed of; but in less than 24 hours no fewer than 3000 were eagerly purchassed. Messrs. Heaton are now preparing machinery for four engines, and the company calculate on commencing to run them in the month of March next, on some short line of road in this neighbourhood.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

EXTINCT VOLCANO IN ZANTE.—In a valley near the sea is a vast depression, shallow and circular, resembling the crater of an extinct volcano. Scattered through this are various wells, from the bottom of which there is a continued ebullition of petroleum, a substance exactly resembling vegetable pitch, and used for all the same purposes. So early as the time of Herodotus this was employed and sought after as at the present day. "I saw," says he, "with my own eyes pitch emerge from a lake of water in Zacynthus, of which there are many in the island. They collect the pitch by means of a branch of myrtle tied to the end of a lance. It forms a fragrant bitumen more precious than Persian pitch.—(*Herod, in Melpomene*). A circumstance connected with the natural history of the island has given to these wells a singular interest. Tradition says that the site which they occupy has been a volcano, but the sea, having burst through one of the sides, had extinguished the fire. Before that period this and the neighbouring islands has been free from convulsions, the elastic gases generated by the inflammable matter having escaped through the aperture of the crater as through a safety tube; but since that time they have been pent up under the superincumbent mass till, acquiring an expansive power which became irresistible, they forced their way through every obstruction, rending open for themselves various spiracula or breathing apertures, and in their potent progress shaking the islands to their very centre. Of these passages the pitch wells were the permanent indications, and the petroleum and other inflammable substances were formations of the volcanic matter still existing in the interior, and their communication with it was ascertained by the singular fact that every shock of an earthquake was preceded by the more violent ebullitions of these wells, which always indicated to the inhabitants, like natural barometers, the rise and fall of these dangerous gases, and warned them of the approach of the earthquake. This was the case, the inhabitants say, in the violent concussion which shook the island in 1514, which was so terrible that it split the mountain at the back of the town, on which the fortress was built, from top to bottom. Since that time there have been, besides minor shocks, some great earthquakes, and at such intervals as to form something like regular periodical events; so that the Zantiotes affirm that they expect the return of a violent earthquake about every 40 or 50 years, which period it takes for the explosive gases to accumulate.—*Dr. Walsh in the Amulet.*

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